THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,343—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA a	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7972
17th "	CALEDONIA a	7536	.....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8093	MALWA	10363
1st July	HIMALAYA a	6858	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7033	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10509
9th "	ORANA	6910	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA a	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7033	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

a These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE)
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Apl.	18 May	...	30 May
City of Marseilles	5551	3 May	27 May	14 June	...
City of Lahore	7163	5 May	28 May	15 June	...
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	8220	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	21 Augt.	15 Sept.	...	29 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of London	3930	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	6 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	18 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	6 Mar.	29 Mar.	20 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
Passenger St.	7000	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	273	491	329	549
" London via Marseilles	553	1,021	489	819
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steam ships have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised are Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

2½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
2½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

3 13-16 inch by 3 2/3 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4½ per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	25th May	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	26th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	29th May	11 a.m.*	P D & O M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. (Weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 25th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Saturday, 27th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, sailing on or about 3rd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June 1911
Ksarber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Ksarber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7538	J. Raicich	26th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO-FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! A NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine pact.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Colombo	Selangor (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Chungchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fungtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ILOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

TABLE TALK.

HAWKES' CUT GLASS is known as the best there is. Its translucent "white" quality gives it a rare brilliance and a consequent *effectiveness* with silver, snowy linen, etc., not possible with the ordinary or usual everyday "cut glass."

Our latest importations of Hawkes' Glass reveal these makers as decorative artists no less than masters of the secret of crystal purity.

Some of the designs are very simple yet full of distinction and grace; among the more richly cut are examples of the striking effects possible to the glass workers' wheel.

Dinner and luncheon glasses, decanters, candle-sticks, flower-bowls and vases, trays—Hawkes' diversity will delight you.

If you have a wedding gift to choose, if your own needs include a charming bit of crystal or if you simply enjoy looking at beautiful things, we shall be glad to welcome you at our shop.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co. EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SUB-OVERSEER, on the Temporary Establishment, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 50 per month, for work on the Nasik Water Supply Work. Those who have experience of the water supply work and have passed the Sub-overseer's examination, need only apply. The applications must be accompanied by copies of testimonials and reach this office not later than the 29th of May, 1911.

A. R. SHORPE,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

S. C. C. Suit No. 1973 of 1909.

UDERAM KESA, 2 POONAMCHAND MASSING, 3 TARACHAND KESA, 4 FOGMAL MUNIRAM, 5 SOFMALL NOWLA, carrying on business as Shroff, at Khadak, in the name of UDERAM KESSA and Co.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

KHOJA JAFFERKHAN MAHOMED, residing at Furniture Bazar, Crawford Market.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 25th day of March, 1911, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendant Khoja Jafferkhan Mahomed, in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, Nishanpada Road, and Chinch Bunder First Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 Square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1215, 1216, New Nos 6949, Old Survey Nos. 519, 1356, and New Survey Nos. 3135, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2831, and Street Nos. 39, 47, 100, 102 (Nishanpada Road and First Chinch Bunder Row), and bounded on the East by the House and Temple of Moorlidhur Bawa, on the West by Nishanpada Road, on the North by the Sweeper's passage, and on the South by the said Chinch Bunder First Row.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of June, 1911, lodge in my office a Statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 16th day of May, 1911.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE JAFERALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,080 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,552 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafer Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, Date 13th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS TO SIMLA.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months, will be issued on any date during May, June and July, from BOMBAY, MHOW, NEEMUCH and NASIRABAD to SIMLA, at the following REDUCED FARES :—

Stations.	Return fares. Rs. a. p.	Route by which available.
Bombay.....	128 10 0	Via Nagda Muttra Railway, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Mhow.....	108 9 0	
Neemuch	95 14 0	Via Ajmer, Delhi and Saharanpur.
Nasirabad.....	85 13 0	

BOMBAY-SIMLA TIMINGS.—Leave Bombay 21·15 hours, arrive Simla 18·30 hours. Leave Simla 8·15 hours, arrive Bombay 7·15 hours. Time occupied 46 hours approximately. Corridor carriages, dining car, electric lights and fans on Bombay-Kalka service. Through carriage between Bombay and Kalka.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 189.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

CRAWFORD MARKET TO SANDHURST ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards A and B of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering Streets within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward B.

On the North by a portion of the Board's Scheme III.

On the East by a portion of the Board's Scheme III, a part of Memonwada Road, a Mosque bearing Street No. 472, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 362 and 364, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, part of Paedhoni Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 427 to 449 Nagdevi Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 316 to 330, Memonwada Road, part of Memonwada Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 16 to 52, Kambekar Street, property bearing Street Nos. 158 to 162, Musjid Bunder Road, part of Musjid Bunder Road, property bearing Street No. 187, Musjid Bunder Road, part of Musjid Bunder Road, part of Dhobi Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 69 to 100, Dhobi Street, part of Dhobi Street, part of Bhaji Pala Street, part of Chakla Street, property bearing Street Nos. 72 to 90, Chakla Street, part of Janjikar Street, part of Chakla Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 48 to 66, Chakla Street, part of Chakla Street.

On the South by part of Carnac Road.

On the West by properties bearing Street Nos. 1 to 87, Nagdevi Street, part of Janjikar Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 183 and 183, Janjikar Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 89 to 169, Nagdevi Street, property bearing Street No. 71A, Bhaji Pala Street, part of Bhaji Pala Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 185 to 227, Nagdevi Street, part of Nagdevi Cross Lane, properties bearing Street Nos. 229 to 295, Nagdevi Street, part of Bibijan Street, properties bearing Street Nos. 297 to 315, Nagdevi Street, part of Nagdevi Street, part of Musjid Bunder Road, properties bearing Street Nos. 329 to 357, Nagdevi Street, part of Memonwada Cross Street, part of Nagdevi Street, part of Narayan Dhuru Street, part of Paedhoni Road, and part of Parel Road.

As to the part in Ward A being the North East extremity of Crawford Market. On the North by Carnac Road, on the East Pallon Road, and on the remaining side by Crawford Market.

As to the remaining part of the Scheme in Ward A on the North by Carnac Road, on the East by a portion of the Native Infantry Lines and on the South and West by Pallon Road.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme, a Map (Plan No. 7 dated 28th April, 1911), of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated 9th May, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

"TERROR"

A film full of daring and thrilling incidents

"TONTOLINI"

A five minute spasm of laughter

"THE COBBLER AND THE FINANCIER."

A charming little comedy by M. Prince

and

our popular Pictures.

NEXT WEEK.

"THE CUP FINAL"

We have specially secured this great Match at the Crystal Palace exclusively for our Patrons. The Mecca of all Football Lovers. Come and see. Brilliant Football.

ENGLAND'S WORKERS OUT FOR THE DAY.

The Excelsior for Topical Pictures.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITTANIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 25TH MAY, 1911.

AT BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo.

OUR STAR FILM.

THE LAST OF THE SAXONS.

With a number of attractive films on the Programme.

HALF PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

LAST 4 SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, 25TH MAY.

Practice Session 8 to 9 A.M.

Evening, do. 6 to 8 with Band.

SATURDAY, 27TH MAY.

Practice Session 8 to 9 A.M.

Night do. 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO LET

IN POONA FOR THE SEASON, 4 large Bed Rooms, 2 Dressing Rooms, 1 Dining Room, 1 Drawing Room, with private verandah, partly furnished, near Race Course. One room lately occupied by an Officer. If needful Board could be arranged.

Apply Box No. 2859, care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

FOR SALE TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

WHITELAWS TELEGRAPH CYPHERS with

TERMINATIONAL ORDER.

A Selection of 200,000 WORDS from the FRENCH, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, ITALIAN, and LATIN LANGUAGES, not exceeding TEN LETTERS, arranged both in ALPHABETICAL and TERMINATIONAL order.

IN 2 BULKY VOLUMES.

To be sold off very Cheap.

Apply to "TELEGRAPHS," care of this Paper.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 0. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., L1., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

A LADY'S BUGGIE, with a smart MARE and HARNESS, FOR SALE. Apply No. 2824, care of this Paper.

TO LET FURNISHED, FLAT in desirable part of Fort, Suit Couple, E. L. and F. Apply, Box 2861, care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

ASK FOR

SUTTON GARDEN'S

LONDON OLD TOM GIN,

"SOFT AS CREAM,"

Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS :

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
[Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will REMOVE their OFFICE and AUCTION ROOMS, from 1st June, 1911, from their old premises at Bank Street, to Remington Building, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel.

SALE on SUNDAY, 28th May.

On SUNDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sans Souci, Victoria Road, Byculla, near Byculla Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, by Wimbridge, Breslaur, Connor Gerrard and others, such as sliding dining table for 12 persons, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, Chesterfield easy chairs, book case, writing tables, Cuzon chairs, centre and side teapoys, sliding hall lamps, bronze, terra-cotta and parian figures, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, single and double iron bedsteads, mirror and plain door almyrahs, cupboards, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, large partition screen, Singapore cane furniture, pictures, carpets, bead chicks, refrigerator ice box, large size Chubb's safe on stand, cooking stove with chimney, etc., the property of D. Longworth, Esqr., of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., proceeding to England and others.

The property of another gentleman—1 mahogany full size state billiard table with accessories.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th May, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Furniture such as chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cup-boards, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs, ebonized cottage piano, by Rose and Co., in good order iron safe, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Rukhmanibai, widow of Atmaram Gowindram, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 30th May.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, above the Yokohama Specie Bank, the valuable and substantial teakwood and blackwood furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge Robert and Davjee Canjee, of Bombay Liederkranz (German Club), consisting of two first rate mahogany, full size slate billiard tables, by Dawson and John Roberts, with ivory balls, cues, and etc., very little used, almost new grand piano, by Ronish, in very good order, marble topped large counter, wine cupboards, English-made drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Morocco lined easy chairs, large telescopic, dining table for 24 persons, dining chairs, elegant sideboard by Robert, round and card tables, electric table and wall fans, large ice chest, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware, silver fish knives and forks, large quantity of superior quality, fresh oilmanstores in great variety, superior wines, such as claret, hock beer, stout, cherry, brandy, stone gin, etc.

N. B.—To suit private gentlemen, the oilman stores and wines will be sold in small convenient lots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 31st May.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thoburn House, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, consisting of dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet elegant side and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, handsome cottage piano by Seymor Dove, also carved furniture, English iron and brass bedstead, mirror door almyrahs marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses iron safe, terra-cotta and parian figures, marble clock, table ornaments, windproof lamps, hall lamps, Englishbook case with writing desk, Army and Navy ice box, glassware, and crockeryware, best platedware, etc., the property of C. E. Pinckney, Esq., of Army and Navy Society and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 25th May at 2-30 p.m.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th May, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor at No. 1 Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stables, valuable and neat French and mahogany polished teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, tapestry-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, iron single bedsteads, glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. A. Chilton proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, 26th May at 2-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th May, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the ground floor at "Batliboi Building" in Souter Street behind Club Road, Byculla, valuable and neat teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bed room furniture, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffonier, corner cabinet, cottage piano, marble topped tables and teapoys, bookstand, palmstand, jardiniere, sliding dining table, chairs, mirror sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe, easy, rocking and office chairs, writing table, mirror hat stand, pier table, screen, baba cradle, brass and iron bedstead, mirror almyrah, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, clothes press, glass, crockery and platedware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, figures, perambulator, etc., the property of Captain F. de Lorme proceeded home and others.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 25th May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Old Municipal Bungalow at DeLima Street, Mazgon.

AUCTION SALE of Linseed bags slightly damaged by water.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at N. Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters—

Ex. S. S. "Etonian."

123
W. B. C. about 7 bags linseed, slightly
& damaged by water.
Antwerp

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1911.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &C.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate as at, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
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This useful little Cookery Book Free

in exchange for signed LEMCO wrapper. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and describes how to use LEMCO to best advantage.

A User writes :—"I find LEMCO even more useful here than in England, as the meat is generally very tough. . . but with LEMCO and help of Cookery book and mincer, some really nice dishes are the result. . . . Karachi, India."

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2s. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³/₃₂d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

INSURANCES.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :

EDINBURGH : 64, Princess Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£19,000,000.

The Directors have declared the sum of £1,402,253 available for division among Participating Life Policy-holders, yielding a bonus at the rate of £1-10-0 per cent. per annum. This, if calculated on the original sum insured, is equivalent on some of the oldest Policies to £3-13-0 per cent. per annum.

For latest prospectus, particulars of New Schemes and Proposal Forms apply to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	7,770,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for		£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909)	...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	... ...	„	273,119
Annual Income	...	„	1,422,802
Assets	...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies		„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN.
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 23 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 2
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 23.] [BOMBAY, May 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 7-16		7-16
do. Bonds ...	96	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	95 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bonds...	24 11-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	51 3-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Pariz.	25-32 1-2		31 1-2
do. at Berlin ...	20-48 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York ...	4-85 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-2	3-16	
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans..	1 3-4	1-4	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 -3 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

PORT SAID, May 24.

The P. & O. steamer "Caledonia," has shipped gold to value of £15,470 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady—Dull
Futures ... Qui t.
East Indian ... .
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 250
Imports ... 8,000
Mid Americans ... 6-33+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... Mutilated

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·10	6·02	7·96	7·67	7·21
+02	+02	+02	+02	+01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·01	6·95	6·93	6·93
+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

New York Official noon call July 15·03 October 13·17.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 10,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ... 11,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,700
Exports to Continent ... 2,000
Spot Cotton— 16·10 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 15·94—13 } Declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market and to reported slack spot demand.
Futures—Month of Oct 13·16—03 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 15 11-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ... 15·83—07
Do. do Oct. ... 13·09—13
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 7-8
George Mayall's Yarn ... 11 7-8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 33 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Red Karachi ... 33—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London. Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 32 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Buyers &c.—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 unchgd
Do. Month—June.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESSED—

Yellow Gunseat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 44 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 46 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 40—1-2
Do. Months—June-July.—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 1-4—7-8
Do. Months—June-July—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 65 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers &c.—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4-5—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 86
Yellow Metal ... d 5 7-9
Standard Copper G. M. B. ... £55 1-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10s.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ... 12-5 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... July-Aug.
Tone—Only small business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12-6 3-4—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... June.
Tone—Dull. Quiet and neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ... 10 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... June.
Tone—Market opened easier but recovered at the close.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 3 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ... May-August.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ... May
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

General Tone—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [24TH May, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
70 Bars Silver.	Rs. 1,50,000	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 22nd May, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	69	81,556
B B and C I Railway ...	50	59,461

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. The Banks closed early to-day owing to Council Bills allotments, and there has been little doing. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183
Shanghai "	...178
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	4	0
1st Settlement	... Rs.	96	4	0
2nd "	... "	96	4	0

BULLION :—

In London Bar Silver yesterday closed unchanged for ready at 24 5-8, but was 1-16 lower for forward delivery at 24 11-16. New York was unchanged at 53 3-8. The local market opened at 62 9-16 and has remained steady. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs:	24	0	0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	9	0
" 1st settlement	... "	62	12	0
" 2nd Settlemet	... "	62	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We have again little change to report in the position of our market. Rates for May contracts are in some cases quoted easier, but are chiefly nominal in the absence of business. Here and there settlements are being made of fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola and fine M. G. Broach. Prices for June and July delivery of Southern descriptions are easier, and H. G. Westerns June delivery are offering at Rs. 330. New Crop is quiet at our quotations.

In ready cotton the demand continues chiefly for high-class Oomras for shipment to Japan. Mills are buying quietly. The offtake to-day was moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	359	May
Do do Khandesh...	... "	306	do
F G do do ...	... "	294	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	316	do
Do do Bengals ...	... "	302	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	... "	360	do
Do H C Westerns ...	... "	333	do
Do M G do ...	... "	340	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	304-5	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	242	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	267	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	10,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·08	8·00	7·93	7·64
—04	—02	—03	—02

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·19	6·99	6·93	6·91	6·91
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The decline in the home markets continues and prices have further given way here.

We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs.	11	14	0 B. T.
May " ...	"	12	8	6 R. T.
September	"	12	14	6 R. T.

RAPESSED :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	1	0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7	12	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	9	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8	0
Mimbara ...	"	52	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	60	0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	34	8	0
Forward ...	Rs.	7	1	0 R T

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	22	0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone easier. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	14	0 B. T.
May ...	Rs.	10	8	6 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	8	0
Small ...	Rs.	41	0	0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ...	...	Rs.	7	1	0 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet.

We Quote :—

White Delhi May Sutta ... Rs. 4 14 6 R. T. Nominal.
White Delhi R.-R. ready ... Rs. 4 12 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,670
Bank of Burma	136
Bank of India	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	50 1-4

MILLS.

David	375
Khattau Makanji Mill	760
Kohinoor	642 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,660
New Great Eastern	165
Standard	935
Sun Mill	82 1-2

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	133 3-4
New Bora	535
New Mofussil	860

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Treacher and Co.	530

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	620
Rapti-Valley	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	15,012	bales	
Wheat	72,360	cwts.	
Linseed	54,842	"	
Rapeseed	12,573	"	
Gingellyseed	210	"	
Poppyseed	3,995	"	
Groundnuts...	793	"	
Castorseed	9,465	"	
Rice	8,230	"	
Myrabollams	2,660	"	
Cottonseed	7,128	"	
Mowraseed	119	"	
Gram	18,743	"	
Joowar	555	"	
Maize	1,738	"	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 22nd May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 20th May 1911, by Council Bills... £ 4,678,489
Balance to be remitted from 21st May 1911 to 31st March 1912 ... £ 12,479,811

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 25th May.

414. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for competition matches 1 to 6 on Saturday the 27th instant from 2 to 5 p.m.

415. The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted as under :—

Saturday 27th instant—" A Coy All Parts.
Sunday 28th instant—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6
Wednesday 31st instant—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6.
Sunday 4th prox—Rifle Club matches 1 to 6 closes.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road London England.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—437 cwts wheat, D Tejpal ; 55 bales wool, N Khataw ; 5 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey ; 23 bales wool, M Balia ; 35 bales wool M Ramjidas.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—150 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy ; 24 bales hemp, F Khoobchand ; 1,830 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

York Castle s—10,174 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 475 cwts cottonseed, the Aurangabad Mills : 1,635 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inydene s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 9,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli, Bros ; 1,297 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 cwts poppyseed Volkart Bros ; 225 bales cottonfly, K Vishram ; 165 bales cotton, N Goculdas and Co ; 100 cwts mustard-seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 600 cwts bone-pieces, Croft Mody and Co ; 2,000 cwts rape-seed, W Blythe and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of York s—132 bales cotton, A Moritz ; 2,100 cwts wheat Dayal Tejpal ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 cwts gum, S Cooverji ; 105 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 3,075 cwts cotton-seed, A Khimji ; 2 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Culna s—475 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co.

Baralong s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 204 bales hemp, M Moolji ; 2,961 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 170 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeves and Co ; 2,040 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nairn s—220 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co ; 312 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, N Mahomed.

Schoenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 260 cwts horns, G Sachedina ; 3,025 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy ; 1,100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 300 cwts turmeric, R Jeevandas and Co; 120 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 96 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR BREMEN.

Nairu s—8 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1 bale cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Trieste s—266 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Madan Bhimji.

FOR GENOA.

Firoozi s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; bales 124 cwts assafatida, R Jeevandas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Goculdas and Co.

Benwood s—458 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,002 cwts linseed A Blascheck.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—5 bales cotton, J A Begbie.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID (FOR ORDERS.)

Craigard s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 90 bales hemp Kiddle, Reeves and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—241 bales cotton, N Fatehalli.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Trieste s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR SYRA.

Africa s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—45 bales twist, Sassoon J David.

FOR GALATY.

Africa s—62 bales twist, Sassoon J David.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bramley s—5,985 cwts myrabollams Ebji Oomersey. 2,600 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bramley s—6,023 cwt myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 26.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," with the mails of the 12th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Burton, Miss	Kearsey D S O, Capt
Clegg, Mr J	A G H
Grier, Lt Col O H	Orchard, Mr W J
Mrs Marshall's Ayah	Sell, Mr W H
	Slater, Mr A F

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Ballantyne, Mr R J G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Bayley, Mr W E	Mann, Dr H H
Creagh, Maj A H D	Reid, Mr W
Dow, Mr R D	Reid, Mrs
Dean, Mr V W	Richardson, Mr R H
Ethinger, Mr H	Rai, Mr Wm
Ethinger, Mrs	Smyth, Mr R S
Fairweather, Mr J C F	Simon, Mr B B
Grieve, Mr R G	Shorter, Mr A V
Greenfield, Mr E G	Thompson, Col D
Hilliard, Mr G	Takin, Capt J H T
Lowsley, Capt H L P	Tanner, Mr W R
Leslie, Mr M	Weallens, Col W

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Balkvell, Mr N	Sassoon, Mr A H
Edwards, Col J M	

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Burton, Capt P

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Elphinstone, Mr T G

Per s. s. "City of Manchester," May 26.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Manchester," Commander Martin will arrive here on the 26th instant, daylight with the following passengers who will be landed at the Prince's and Victoria Docks should the vessel catch the tide, otherwise they will be landed by steam tender at Ballard Pier :—

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Arr, Mrs and four children Wilmot, Lieut S D

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Ball, Mr and Mrs H W	Greppo, Mr F
Ball, Miss H	Hunter, Mrs J
Ball, Miss D	Mackintosh, Mr W
Dickinson, Mr H A	Pickthall, Miss N
Graham, Mrs and infant	Taylor, Miss Alice

Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General, has informed Reuter's representative at Pretoria, that the appeal which he made last August, to the mayors of the leading cities throughout the Union requesting them to open subscription lists for Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition has realised £774. This sum, which is in addition to the Union Government's grant of £500 for the same purpose, had been remitted to Sir Edgar Speyer.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held their one hundred and seventh annual meeting at the Queen's Hall in mail week the Marques of Northampton presiding. The report stated that eight new versions of the Bible have during the year been issued by the society, through whose efforts the Scriptures have now been published in 432 distinct forms of speech. Since its foundation to Society had issued over 229,000,000 copies of the Scriptures of which more than 72,000,000 have been in English.

The German Minister of War has ordered a new lighter-than-air steerable airship propelled by motors, of the semi-rigid Gross type. The new cruiser will be named "M. 5," and will be completed during the summer. The decision to build this airship indicates that German experts, notwithstanding the series of disasters that have overtaken lighter-than-air vessels, have not lost faith in their capabilities of rendering valuable military services.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning!—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—May 20, at Kasauli, the wife of Major W. B. Douglas, 1st Brahmans, of a son.

WALLACH—May 21, at Naini Tal, the wife of W Wallach, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATH.

EAGLES—May 18, at Hazaribagh, Amelia Barbara, the beloved wife of T. C. Eagles, late of the Post Office Accounts Department, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attractions : "Terror" and "Tontolini."

Skating Rink : Practice Session, Thursdays and Saturdays only 8 to 9 a.m. Evening Sessions, Thursdays only 6 to 8 with "Band. Night Sessions, Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. with Band."

Maxim : "The experience we get for nothing is worth just about what it costs."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 12th instant, which left Aden, at 8 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

FIRE IN A HUT.—Early morning on Wednesday, a fire broke out in a jowli and bamboo hut, belonging to one Shadev Bhiwa Padwekar and occupied by one Anantrao Phanse. The hut was destroyed in a few minutes, the damage being estimated at Rs. 730. The fire was caused by a spark from the fire-place.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Lorenco Marques, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Praesident" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 27th instant.

COLLAPSE OF A CHIMNEY.—On Tuesday night, the chimney of the new Prince of Wales Cotton Press, Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba, which was fifty feet high and ten feet square, suddenly collapsed and fell. Fortunately no one was injured, as the press had been closed since Monday. The damage has not yet been ascertained.

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.—One Fakir Mahomed was driving his hack victoria along Cathedral street, on the proper side of the road, when a Hindu lad, named Tulsidas Hunsraj, who was playing on the road-side was accidentally run over, sustaining a fracture of his right arm. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

"SILVER JUBILEE" OF THE LIBERAL C. CLUB.—A gathering of the past and present members of the Liberal Cricket Club, Esplanade, and the cricketers of Maidan clubs will be held at the shamiana (opposite Municipal offices), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, to celebrate the "Silver Jubilee" of the Club. Mr. J. M. Framji Patel has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

We publish the following letter from the Deputy Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, to the Secretary of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Bombay, in reference to Risk Note, Form "A" :—

With reference to our conversation in regard to the Goods Superintendent requiring Risk Note Form A. to be taken in the case of bales of piece-goods found torn, or showing signs of chafage I beg to inform you that we have recently had to pay a large number of claims at general ganjsueing to chafage to piece-goods bales.

As every care is taken in the loading and transit of these bales, I am satisfied the damages do not occur on the Railway, and my enquiries go to show they occur in every case in the steamer, and that our staff have attained the bales to leaveBombay charged and torn with out obtaining risk notes.

As we strongly object to the payment of these claims as they do not arise from any want of care on the part of the Railway, we require senders either to seand up any rent on the bales or chafage or sign a risk note. The staff have not asked for any waterproof covering.

At your request, I have agreed as a special case to order the bales on hand to-day to be loaded without risk note, but I shall be glad if you will point out to the piece-goods merchants the reasonableness of our request, and get them either to repair the bales in all future consignments or sign Risk-Note.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can assure you that you have the gratitude of the whole Preventive Service in publishing "B's" letter, which is true in all its details. But this is not all. The supercessions complained of in that letter have now drifted down to the lower grades, which has had the whole service to conclude that promotions are not only by "selection" but by "whims" and "moods" of the superiors. Instances have recently occurred in which junior men of good behaviour, sober and of good service have been superceded by men who were reported on very unfavourly for slackness in their "confidential" and were warned to mend their ways. The men have waited long and patiently without complaining but are at last being driven to desperation by their repeated instances of miscarriage of justice, which have compelled them to appeal to the Press to address their grievances. Is it any wonder then that there is a sense of insecurity and a strong feeling of resentment in the service? The worst effects on the morale of the Preventive Service arises not so much from the filling up of these posts as from the pitchforking of juniors with damaged records over the heads of seniors' good records and the juggling with men's rights.

It is about time that Government appointed a commission to enquire into these grievances. Besides these constant supercessions the men are being over-worked; instances are on record in which men have been on duty 30 and 36 hours at a stretch. Where does the much-boasted-of Factory Act come in here?

The men have, however, been working cheerfully and though no voice is heard in the Public Press, a spirit of deep discontent, verging on open revolt and disgust, permeates the whole service. What else can be expected?—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED LOWER GRADE.

THEFT OF LINSEED.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, two Hindu lads named Nathu Lalji and Tokarsey Vasanji, were charged with the theft of a quantity of linseed, the property of one Shamji Lalji. Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that the two accused stole some linseed from the complainant's godown on the 20th instant, and went to sell it to one Walji Oodhavji. The last-named on seeing the marks of the complainant on the gunny bag, informed him. On the accused coming to Walji's shop another time to sell more linseed, they were arrested and handed over to the police. The first accused was sentenced to receive five, and the second accused, seven stripes

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK.

Question of Inspection.

At the Esplanade Polic Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, on behalf of Mr Chunilal D. Saraiya, Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited, and Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar appeared to show cause why copies of exhibits should not be allowed to G. G. Craig in the notice issued against Mr. Chunilal and Mr. Craig on a charge of criminal breach of trust brought by the Kumar.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that so far as his client was concerned, he had no objection to the copies being furnished to Mr. Craig. He also applied to the Court that a similar order should be made in the case of his clients who also wanted copies of all the documents. The documents, counsel said, would be inspected and copies taken as soon as possible as he was anxious to finish the case on the day fixed for the hearing.

His Worship remarked that perhaps that would not be possible.

Mr. Talyarkhan observed that he would be content with the inspection of the papers. It was in the best interests of his client to go on with the case immediately as many untrue and misleading statements were made in the complainant's petition which were highly prejudicial to the interests of a public and a respectable gentleman like Mr. Chunilal Saraiya. Besides wide publicity had been given to these statements through the medium of several newspapers and he remarked that on no account should the case be postponed, but on the contrary it should be expedited.

Continuing counsel said that the statements were vexatious in the extreme and it would only be fair to his client, if the matter was disposed of on the same day the notice was heard. If there was no time to furnish the parties with the copies of exhibits, he would ask the Court that inspection should be given forthwith.

Mr. Craig said that the exhibits were his own documents, but he had handed them over to the late Mr. Sabu Siddick, who had contemplated suing the Specie Bank. Mr. Sabu had asked his assistance in the matter and he (Mr Craig) had handed over the papers to the deceased. After the death of Mr. Sabu Siddick the papers came into the possession of the trustees. He, therefore, contended that copies shouldnot be given to the complainant.

The complainant, who appeared in person, also asked for inspection.

Mr. Craig said that the documents were his own private property.

His Worship remarked that Mr. Hormusji Vakeel who had brought these exhibits had no objection to the copies being given to the parties.

Mr. Talyarshan said that the complainant did not rely on these documents; it was Mr. Craig who leased his case on them.

The complainant said that he would not ask for a postponement, if the copies were furnished to him in time.

His Worship then ordered that the parties should be given inspection forthwith.

JAIL OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Uttamaram Hardiram, a clerk in the Byculla jail, with cheating one Mrs. Rosie Michael.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution case is that on various occasions the accused saw the complainant and told her that he would give good treatment to her brother John Avon who was in jail, if he was given a gratuity. Tuesday evening was fixed for the purpose and the accused went to receive the gift. The complainant gave him two rings worth about Rs. 35, but he was arrested immediately after.

Before the case was called on, Mr. Godinho moved for bail and also for an adjournment. He said that the offences were bailable. The accused was an old Government servant and had put in over 32 years' service and he was earning only Rs. 50 a month. He had had no opportunity to take full instructions and it was impossible to proceed on the slipshod instructions that he had received from the accused in the lock-up. He wanted a very short adjournment.

Mr. Sullivan asked that this Worship should take a substantial security. He proposed Rs. 1,500.

His Worship released the accused on a bail of Rs. 500, and one surety for the like amount and adjourned the hearing of the case.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., charged one Jamshedji Dorabji Sanjana, formerly a Sub-Inspector in the G. I. P. Railway and now an Inspector in the B. E. S. and Tramway Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 154, the offence having been committed about eight years ago.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the accused.

Mr. Morris said that warrants were issued against the accused and his then superior, Walter Caroll, for producing certain false balance sheets thereby defrauding the Company of Rs. 154. The accused had absconded and a proclamation was issued against him, while Caroll was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Acting on certain information, Inspector Cawasji Pettigara of the C. I. D., arrested the accused on the strength of a warrant issued from the Central Provinces Court.

Mr. Vicaji in asking the Court to enlarge the accused on bail, said that his client had a very good defence. Besides he had heard that the case against him was to be withdrawn. The accused had been at Aden till lately where he knew nothing about the proclamation.

His Worship enlarged the accused on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

ABKARI PEONS CONVICTED.

Mr. A. H. S. ASTON, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sheikh Hassan Sheikh Hussein obtained summonses against two Abkari peons, named Salemahomed Gulabmir and and Majiakhan Astimkhan, on charges of criminal intimidation and wrongful restraint.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Kirke Smith, solicitor, defended the accused.

The accused, it appeared, wanted to search the complainant for illicit cocaine, but the complainant objected to them putting their hands in his pocket without a panch. Upon that the accused took out a knife and threatened the complainant that they would kill him.

Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 15 and the second Rs. 4.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jeffries charged Felix Perreira, a Customs clerk in the employ of the Asian Transit Company, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 55.

The monies were entrusted to the accused to pay the customs and wharfage duties during April last. He misappropriated the amount and absented himself from work. A complaint was made to the police and the accused was arrested by Inspector Jeffries.

The accused was convicted and as this was his first offence, he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 55 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

According to the "Volksblatt" of Interlaken, Mr. Carnegie has recently presented the Swiss Federal Government with £25,000 to found a Swiss Hero Fund, similar to that existing in England and other countries. If the offer be accepted, brave Swiss guides

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Company's steamer Madura, 1273 tons Captain A P Logan, arrived here yesterday from Buscreh, 11th April via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Culna, 3963 tons, Captain J Farquharson, arrived here yesterday from Antwerp, 6th April with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain G F Elliott, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, 24th April via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Bramley, 2788 tons, Captain W Ruthen, arrived here yesterday, from Colombo May 19th, with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived here yesterday, from Karachi 22nd May, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain J Sullivan, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Mutira, 2985 tons, Captain H Tallant sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Company's steamer Khosrou, 2410 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday, for Jedah via Karachi with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The P. and O Company's steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S. Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. D. Wakers, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain P. Guirgevich sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Etonian, 2,444 tons, Captain W. T. Davies sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Bingo Maru, 3,873 tons, Captain L. J. G. Parsons, arrived here yesterday from Kobe 23rd April via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain C. Davidson, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, 14th April, via coast ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 37 deck passengers.

The steamer Claverly, 2,440 tons, Captain C. Kragh, arrived here on Tuesday from Calcutta 12th May with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced moderate S. W. monsoon in the Bay and light northerly wind in Malabar coast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain H. Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Itavra 3,362 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop sailed yesterday for Java with ballast.

The steamer Manin, 1,679 tons, Captain A. Questa, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Investigator...Capt C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 23.

Alexandra .....2484 Reed.....T Morrison & Co
Bramley .....2783 Ruthen ....
Brinkburn.....2429 Jelland ... .W & A G & Co
Baimba.....1637 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Begonia.....2346 Mathews .....T Jewandas
Claverley.....2440 Kragh ....
Crossby .....2589 Bouy .....W & Graham & Co
Culna.....3963 Farquharson.....M M & Co
Daylight (ship)...3598 Hyde .....Standard Oil Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Heim.....753 Erikson...F F Campbell & Co
Indiana.....3508 Tauzel...W & a Graham & Co
Killkerran.....2412 Surdon .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Lowther Range.....2468 Blance...W & A Graham & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Mutira .....2985 Tallant .....M M & Co
Marmora.....805 Kaeumurin .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Elliot .....T Morrison & Co
Nockoowa .....1074 Hugo .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Singu .....1912 Murison.....S Wallace & Co
Trigonia .....10560 Hofman ....
Baron Cawdar ...3764...Fullerton
Wardha.....2561 Davidson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Forbes	2603	Becket	Dunkirk	4-6	J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	27-5	J Finlay & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3136	Hood	Liverpool	30-5	K Nixon & Co
F York Castle	3467	Mais	Hull	30-5	W & A G & Co
G Duke of York	1956	Tong	Antwerp	27-5	K Nixon & Co
H Saraswati	413	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
K Craigard	2128	Barnes	Liverpool	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Craigvar	2874	Edmonds	Amsterdam	24-5	T Morrison & Co
P Firozi	2029	Primrose	Genoa	30-5	B and P S N Co.,

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Wardha	Davidson	Calcutta, Apr 14
	Claverley	Kragh	Calcutta, May 12
24	Nawab	Elliott	Calcutta, Apr 24
	Bramley	Ruthen	Colombo, May 19
	Diago Maru	Parsons	Kobe, Apr 23
	Madura	Logan	Buscreh, Apr 11
	Culna	Farquharson	Antwerp, Apr 6
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, May 22

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Ula	Sullivan	Rangoon &c
	Mutira	Tallant	Calcutta, &c
	Khosrou	Hannah	Jedah, &c
	Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai, &c
	Persia	Gurgevich	Kobe, &c
	Etonian	Davies	Antwerp
	Angus	Waters	Dunkirk
	H M S Sphinx	Harvey	Persian Gulf
	H M S Muzbee	Percival	Persian Gulf
	H M S Odin	Walter	Colombo
	Itaura	Bishop	Java

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Manin, for Calcutta.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Culna, for Antwerp, &c.
" Bramley, for Liverpool, &c.
" Baron Cowdar, for Liverpool, &c.
" Salsette, for Aden.
Ship Daylight for, Baltimore, &c,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	From
15	Arabiana	London
16	Umfuli	Natal
20	Rydal Hall	Coast
21	Clan Mackinlay	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line teamer Farquhar, left Liverpool on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servili Maritimi Company's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 22nd instant and the same Company's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

An alteration of the uniform of prison officers has been decided on by the Home Office. The old-fashioned French cap is to give place to an up-to-date cap, and the belt is to be abolished.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

BANK OF BOMBAY'
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT CORONATION ARTICLES.

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13 and 20.]

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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'INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NAPIER.

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 25th May, 1911.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

No man likes to look ridiculous and a Frenchman least of all. When, therefore, a number of French people join a movement in which they may be exposed to ridicule, it is certain that some motive of unusual strength and depth has stirred them to act. The Frenchmen who formed the Large Families League must have known the risk which they ran. Paternity is a subject of which men are apt to speak with their tongue in their cheek—differing in this respect as R. L. Stevenson has pointed out, from the kindred subject of maternity, of which men everywhere speak with respect ; and in France more than in any other country in Europe the question of fatherhood is usually treated with witty, if gentle, derision. It was no small thing for the members of the League to draw upon themselves the satire of their own fellow-countrymen and to invite the comments of the boulevards ; and, though the world may smile at the misdirected enthusiasm of Captain Maire and his friends, which brought them into conflict with the police, they are entitled to full credit for courageous action. It may also turn out to have been timely action. If the League had known that they were to attract the notice of the civilized world, it is possible that they would have hesitated in their course. It is one thing for a reformer to brave the opinion of his neighbours, and quite another thing to lay bare his country's weakness before the eyes of the nations. Indeed, the decadence of France has ceased to be a national question merely, and has become a matter of grave international moment; and though the proud French people may well object to submitting their internal affairs to the judgment of either friends or foes, it is permissible to express the hope that the new League will achieve some results.

The world owes too much to France to look on unmoved while its population dwindles and its influence in consequence decays. And that is the stage in its history to which the great French nation is perilously near and is inevitably coming, if indeed it has not reached it already. While the population of other European countries has steadily increased from decade to decade, France has made but little progress in the last forty years, and a year or two ago the population actually began to decline. Thirty years ago the number of people in France was not far short of the population of the whole German Empire, and the French could count on having an army as big as that of Germany. Now there are twenty million more Germans than Frenchman within the boundaries of their respective States, and Germany can count in addition on many sons who have emigrated to other lands. The cause of the proportional and actual decline of the number of Frenchmen is well known. It is simply the fall in the birth-rate. Captain Maire has pointed out in support of his agitation that at the present time nearly three million French families have only one child each, and nearly two million married couples have no children at all. It is little wonder that patriotic Frenchmen have begun to despair of their country's future and that they are ready to encourage any proposals for making the responsibilities of parentage less unwelcome. For unless something is done to check the threatened depopulation of the country, France will soon drop out of the number of the great Powers and may within a measurable distance of time cease to exist as a nation. That calamity is still a long way off ; but that it is feared by French statesmen and that it has affected the imagination of the French people, we now can see.

Whether or not it is in the power of French statesmanship to devise a remedy, time alone will show. France is not the only country where the birth-rate is falling and where marriages are unproductive, but France has felt the effect of the new and false economical ideas more quickly and more widely than any other country just because of that readiness of perception and thoroughness of application which have distinguished the French above all other nations for over a thousand years. Others may lament for the sake of Europe and of civilization this latest evidence of intellectual superiority ; but others have certainly no right to tell France what ought to be done. All that we can do is to consider the possible effect of the same ideas upon our own national future, and the results that will follow to ourselves unless France recovers its strength. The consequences of any change in the international situation must necessarily be far-spreading. Where forces are so evenly balanced and relations so delicately adjusted as they are in modern Europe, the slightest increment of power on one side or the least falling off upon another is felt throughout the world. In this respect the influences that shape the destiny of nations are not different from the forces at work in the natural world. Darwin's memorable example of the number of cats in a neighbourhood determining the frequency of certain flowers through the intervention first of mice and then of bees, affords a clue to the less intricate working of international affairs ; and the statesman and the historian alike are accustomed to look to remote causes for the movements of peoples and the strife of nations. It is not a stretch of imagination to believe that the change in the relative strength of France is affecting us here in India and that it will affect us still more. For the position and the power of France are still the important factors in European politics. All other issues practically depend upon the relation between France and Germany, and the increasing disparity in the armed strength at their respective commands has already shaped the course of events and altered the map of Europe. The German army will soon be double the size of the French ; and the French people know that neither the millions they have spent on the fortifications of their eastern frontier nor the gallantry of their soldiers will prevent a German invasion and occupation of their country, if ever there should be war. Germany knows that too. France may for the present be left alone. Increasingly the thoughts and ambitions of the German people turn to the East. The forces that impel the new policy are not to be controlled by monarchs or by cabinets. They are just as little dependent on the will of individual politicians as is the status of France. A growing population that seeks an outlet and the consciousness of power that suggests conquest, are things to be reckoned on and not to be decried or ignored. And if German ambitions reach out to the Near East and ask for the control of a railway right down to the Persian Gulf, that has to be accepted as the result of changes in the balance of power in Europe. The success of the policy which has added Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austrian Empire, and which proposes to equip a fleet of Dreadnoughts for the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, has confirmed the hopes of the Pan-Germanic party in both empires ; and the ascendancy of German interests in Constantinople encourages visions of the flag of the Hohenzollerns waving over distant eastern possessions. It is possible that the Young Turkish Party if, as is likely, it strengthens its position and consolidates the resources of Turkey, may not always prove such a willing instrument of Germanic imperialism as it is at present. In the meantime however it suits the Turks to use the means which Germany promises to supply for the opening up of undeveloped Asiatic territories and the construction of a strategic line of railway ; and because France is weak and weakening, Germany can give increasing attention to long-cherished schemes of expansion which will in time touch the old-established sphere of British influence in the East.

LITERARY TORPOR IN CALCUTTA.

All those interested in historical research in this country must have learnt with genuine regret that the Calcutta Historical Society is to be wound up. It was only the other day practically that it was established by certain enthusiasts for history and antiquities in Bengal received general approval under what looked like very favourable auspices. It was doing very useful work and published regularly its journal—which cannot be said of all learned societies in this country. The number of its members kept on increasing till now it stands at three-hundred and thirty-nine, a very large number we should think, certainly larger than many another older society. Its income is also considerable, something like ten-thousand rupees in the past year. Its expenditure is however larger than this income and last year there was a deficit of nearly a thousand. This can be easily remedied by cutting down expenditure which is chiefly caused by the printing of its journal, *Bengal Past and Present*. This periodical, excellent as it is, ought not to be allowed to cause financial embarrassment to the Society. Its printing expenses could easily, we should think, be reduced within the limits of the income. Moreover this very readable periodical can be depended on to be more popular as time advances and to command a much larger sale outside the limits of the Society. We do not see any reason to take a gloomy view of the financial position of the Society simply because there is a deficit of a thousand rupees. Nor would the Society itself have taken a gloomy view of its future prospects had there been this deficit alone to consider. What the Society really suffers from is the want of men to carry on the work for which it was started with so much enthusiasm only a few years ago. Its secretary and also the editor of its periodical have both left Calcutta and gone home on long leave, and no successors can be found to take their places. This is an old old story in India, and repeated over and over again in the case of many of the learned societies now defunct.

We remember in Bombay alone several societies have flourished for some time and then languished for want of talent and vigour to carry on their work. We had a Medical and Literary Society in our midst more than a century ago, which collected a goodly number of valuable books and did some scientific work and then came to a premature end giving over its books to the Asiatic Society. Then we boasted once of our own separate Geographical Society which was very active in its youth. It contributed much to our knowledge of Western India and the adjacent lands and its journal, consisting of nearly twenty volumes, is replete with valuable monographs by distinguished travellers and explorers. It gathered together a fine library of scientific geography. But after a career of forty years it was found very hard to continue the society and it was amalgamated with the Asiatic. That is it died and its career is still in the possession of the Asiatic in the shape of the worm-eaten remains of its once splendid Geographical library. The Calcutta Historical Society is about to suffer a similar fate though its career is much shorter. It is to be amalgamated with the Bengal Asiatic Society and will soon be completely forgotten. It has not even had time to collect a noteworthy historical library which might perhaps save it from the links of absolute oblivion. It is a very sad fate and very significant too. We had hoped almost against hope when it was established that other cities might follow the example of Calcutta and set up similar societies in their midst. But now that the capital city itself has failed to keep its society going, it is useless to expect other places to show greater activity. Mr. William Firminger was it seems the life and soul of the Calcutta Society, and his departure from this country has brought ruin for it. But it does seem somewhat strange that the City of Palaces should not have another man of like tastes and, what is more, like activities. When Lord Curzon chose Calcutta for setting up his splendid Imperial Library, we thought he gave a good impetus to historical and literary researches in that city. But another illusion is gone. Calcutta had real superiority over us when it established its new Historical Society, but now it has lost this solitary advantage.

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

WHETHER or no they will entirely satisfy Indian opinion, we think the terms which Mr. Gandhi has now secured from Mr. Smuts, in provisional settlement of the Asiatic difficulty in the Transvaal, are the best which he or anyone will secure from the South African Government, and had best be received in an amicable spirit. They will severely restrict Asiatic immigration in the future, but that is not the point which has mainly to be considered. Indians will be freed from the indignities, which they have suffered in the past and the question of their right of entry will rest upon a similar test—an educational one—to that which will be imposed upon all intending immigrants, of no matter what colour. Legally their status will equal that of immigrants of other races. In the meantime a large number of passive resisters are being restored to the country, in consideration of the cessation of the passive resistance movement. Ten are being re-admitted because it is recognised that their educational stats is such as renders their exclusion untenable, while all those who formerly enjoyed rights of residence are to be permitted to resume them. These terms, it must be recognised, are a very liberal surrender of the attitude, which has been doggedly adopted by the Transvaal authorities in the past, and they should be accepted as a concession, which goes very far to satisfy all the demands, which British Indians have made. The only risk, we see of offended susceptibilities is in General Botha's frank statement that the policy of the Government will be to discourage any large amount of Asiatic immigration, but in the same sentence he gives a full assurance that the Government have no feelings of hostility towards Indians, who are already in the country, and are prepared scrupulously to carry out the terms in the agreement, under which immigration will be possible. These, as they are at present described, appear to be all that can be expected, if not all desirable. On one point, however, further information would be acceptable. Will the Indians who are now being restored to their residential rights be allowed to retain them permanently, or will they become subject after the passing of the new Act to the educational test ? We hope that the new Act will assure to all the Indians who have already been granted a domicile undisturbed possession of the same, and for this reason we trust opportunities will be given for a scrutiny of the new Act in this country before it finally passes through the Union legislature. At the same time, the question of indentured coolies for Natal is still outstanding, and we may depend on the Government of India not to relax its vigilance upon this question.

THE H. M. S. "ODIN," Commander F. H. Walter, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE H. M. S. "SPHINX," Commander J. Harvey, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE H. M. S. "MUZBEE," Lieutenant-Commander P. R. Percival sailed for the Persian Gulf yesterday.

AT next Saturday's meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill will be considered.

MR. S. C. BUCHANAN, Chairman, Rangoon, Port Commissioners, goes on five months' leave on 31st. May when Mr. Lawishon I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Burma, will act as Chairman.

MR. J. M. LAW, Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, has been commanded to return to duty by the beginning of June when Mr. J. Chisolm returns to his former charge of Chief Superintendent of Excise.

THE Government of India have, this year, awarded the State scholarship tenable in Europe, by the Domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to Mr. Richard Sidney Blaker nominated by the Government of the Punjab.

Sir Richard Dane has been in the interior of Borneo, last month, enquiring into the administration of the country. He was to have visited Hongkong last week, after a pretty exhaustive survey of the country.

AN investigation of the loss of the Canadian police patrol in the Arctic regions leads to the supposition that the men were poisoned by Indians. The bodies of the victims were found in a shocking condition.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, MAY 5.

MOROCCO.

Once more the Moroccan affair has come to the foreground. There seems to be little doubt that the policy of the French Government is determined to try another move towards the 'penetration pacifique" of the north-western corner of Africa, some important step after the pattern that was crowned with such success in Tunis a generation ago. For the present, it is unmistakably a step in the dark, for nobody can guess into what international complications it may lead and how it could be brought into compatibility with the provisions of the Algeciras Act.

The fact is that the Republican Government has eventually made a partial concession to the advocates of active colonial policy and expansion. The temptation was provided by the more or less substantiated story that Sultan Mulay Hafid was endangered in his own capital Fez, as the rebel tribes were approaching from all sides. In order to save him, not only the Moroccan troops quartered at various posts and instructed by French officers were to be concentrated near Fez, but also the French troops now posted at Casablanca and elsewhere received orders to march. Considerable reinforcements are to be sent from France to make success sure. Altogether ten or even fifteen thousand men are being mobilised for the Moroccan adventure. At last the French specialists of colonial expansion have gained the day. They proclaim that France is now in the position she ought to have created in 1904, when Abdul Aziz was in similar difficulties as his brother is now.

The whole enterprize has been cleverly prepared during the last months. In the Parisian papers very alarming news about the safety of the Europeans resident in Morocco, were published; news, that were not only corroborated but flatly contradicted by the correspondents of English, Spanish and German papers. In order to prove that France had a nearer interest at stake than other European countries, the fate of the French military mission to Sultan Mulay Hafid was declared to be doomed. There was, indeed, some change for the worse noticable in Morocco. By his leaning on foreign support the Sultan had lost a great deal of his former authority with the Bedouine tribes. The routes of the Caravans were rendered unsafe by the fights of Mulay Hafid's troops with the rebels. Trade had come to a standstill in some parts of the country. We do not believe for a moment that the French Government had a hand or even an interest in the exaggerations appearing in the Parisian Press. A great deal was due to the vivid imagination and sensational proclivities of the Boulevard papers. Of importance these alarming news became only by the Colonial Chauvinists who seized them for exciting public opinion in France, and thereby enforcing their own wishes on the Government. It was argued that the home country was bound to save the life and property of Frenchmen in Morocco. It was therefore demanded that something should be done for encouraging the endangered compatriots in Fez. It was then demonstrated that in such abnormal situation France had not only the right but also the duty to move on to Fez, and that no formal pledge like that embodied in the Algeciras Act could prevent the Republic from helping her citizens. For weeks these and similar arguments were reasoned out day for day, and they made an impression on public opinion. As the patriotic intentions of the writers of such articles were readily appreciated the Government thought it advisable to do something in the desired direction.

In the beginning it was only announced that the soldiers of the Sherif were directed to Fez and that their French instructors had got leave to accompany them. As public opinion did not believe in the certainty of a victory of these regiments, it was conceded that French detachments should support them. Thereby the Colonial Chauvinists were satisfied. But it is very doubtful whether the French Government entered into the execution of these orders with that gladness of heart desirable for military operations. For in any case this resolution may be the beginning of serious troubles. The worst would be if any of the French detachments suffered a reverse. But even if Fez will be reached without mishap, the French cannot stay there without the approval of all powers that are parties to the Algeciras Act. What will the advocates of colonial policy say of a government that "retires" from the capital of Morocco? At present the French Government declared emphatically that there is no intention of remaining in Fez. Will the authorities in Paris be strong enough to stick to their "intention," after Fez is reached? At any rate. Affairs Moroccan will occupy the foremost attention of all powers for some time to come.

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIA IN THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

From the statistical abstracts of Russian imports and exports in 1910, we find that the value of the foreign trade of that enormous Empire reached considerably higher figures than ever before, viz., 2,337 million roubles. Within the last ten years the volume of Russian foreign trade, calculated by values, almost doubled ; for it amounted to only 1,263 million roubles in 1900. What strikes us most is the one wonderful increase of the value of imported goods, jumping from the previous year by about twenty per cents. (953 against 786 roubles) Nevertheless the excess of the exports is calculated at 431 million roubles. That is a trifle less than the year before, but still so considerable that Russia's balance of trade is well secured despite her heavy national debt to foreign creditors.

A clear conception of the economic development of the Russian Empire may be gained by following up the statistical data of the various branches of production. Most stress is to be laid on the higher importance of Russian agriculture as a producer of wheat for the world's market. In 1910, the quantity of exported cereals reached 847 million puds (at 37 1-2 pounds each) against 761 millions in 1909. That is an increase of ten per cents. But if we look only at the values, we find even a small deficiency for the last year. That is of course due to the fall of prices for wheat in the world's market. Evidently the endeavours of the Prime Minister Stolypin for raising Russian agriculture to a higher level have had already a good effect. The system of tilling has grown more rational, since so many peasants have abandoned the village community (called Mir) and followed the advice given by agronomic experts either on the old soil or on their new home in a Siberian colony. Consequently we are not surprised that the importation of artificial manure went up to treble its original value within the last four years. Agricultural implements and harvesting machinery including locomobiles show a corresponding increase in the important lists. At present more machinery is imported into Russia for agricultural than for industrial, purposes (7 3-4 million puds against 6 1-3 millions).

On the other hand agricultural products claim altogether upwards of two-thirds of the whole value of Russian exports. Sugar, eggs, butter and timber are old standing items on the exportation list, but do not show the same increase as cereals.

Very satisfactory are also the figures for mining products exported from Russia. Of iron ore we find in one year a rise from 70 to 93 million puds or by thirty-three percents, Naphta and kerosene oil show an increase from 46 to 50 million puds in the list of exports. Coal went up from five to six million puds.

But the same enhancement may be found in the exportation of manufactured goods. We confine ourselves to only two of the most important classes: ironwares rose from 182 to 267 million puds, joiner's work from 761 to 859 million puds.

By far the best market for Russian exports is the German Empire. Directly not less than 390 million roubles worth were shipped to Germany, while a great deal went via Rotterdam and Antwerp. The second place is filled by Great Britain, that finds in Russian wheat a compensation for the shrinkage of the American wheat sent over the Atlantic. Despite the lower prices ruling on the London market, the value of Russian wheat exported to Great Britain went up from 289 million roubles in 1909 to 315 millions in 1910. France buys from her Russian ally only 93 2-3 million roubles worth, not much more than Italy, that took Russian goods for 75 millions.

Among the countries importing manufactured goods into Russia, Germany is far ahead. Her importation surpasses that of the four countries next in importance. No less than 46 per cents. of the goods imported into Russia are of German origin. Even the increase of German imports in 1910, is larger than that of Great Britain, the United States, France and Austria-Hungary put together. The value of the German importation rose from 355 to 441 million roubles; that of Great Britain from 128 to 153 1-2 millions. The three countries following next (the United States, France and Austria-Hungary) imported together less than Great Britain alone.

The extraordinary development of Russia's foreign trade in the last few years justifies even higher expectations for the future. To mention only a few points at random. By the improvement of communications in Western Siberia, it is now paying to send flour and butter from Omsk to London. Wool, hides, timber and minerals will probably show much higher figures in the export rolls of coming years. On the other hand the improved state of agriculture in Siberia, opens a market for foreign textile fabrics and machinery. In the prosperity of the Russian Empire, all commercial nations are highly interested. Russia needs no new conquests but internal peace and order as well as an enlightened system of administration, in order to take full advantage of resources of her thinly populated tracts of fertile soil, especially in Asia.

THE MEMOIRS OF RICHARD WAGNER.

With a few days the publication of Richard Wagner's autobiography may be expected. The firm of Fr. Bruckmann has done its best in making it a stately work in outward appearance as well. We are in a position to give already now our impressions of a perusal kindly allowed us by the publishers.

Wagner wrote or dictated this description of his life in the years from 1866 to 1873, using the very detailed diary into which he put notes and reflections regularly from his very youth. The work as he then conceived it, has a most peculiar, almost unique character. It was not the intention of the author to give an account of his musical career nor does he wish to depict his times as an intelligent observer. The whole contents of his narrative is his own personality and only in a indirect way the impressions he received from people that came into important personal relations with him. One need not be astonished, if accordingly some well-known figures are treated in a pretty kingly fashion e. g. Felix Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Gottfried Keller and Friedrich Hebbel. Very naively he assumes the tone of writing history "sine ira et studio," but he allows full vent to his personal sympathies and antipathies and finds in his own consciousness the centre of the Universe. About himself he is very communicative, so that we hear more of his personal affairs than most writers of an autobiography think fit to reveal. But one never gets tired of this egoistic style. He finds it necessary to give us a portrait of the Russian Nihilist Bakunin as he appeared to him, and we must confess we believe in the essential truth of this impressive picture. A visit to Spontini at Dresden raises before our eye the majestic figure of this composer, and of the dramatic singer Madame Schroeder-Devrient we get a character sketch of high interest. We are glad that Wagner thought his journey from Pillau to Paris over the Baltic and German Sea so important, that he gives every detail. We hear into what troubles and even risks of live the musician, his wife and his dog called Robber conveyed themselves while taking upon themselves the perils of the sea. Undoubtedly this description is a masterpiece of literary skill.

Many of his sweeping judgments will not be acceptable without a large discount. But the charm of the book is the perfect sincerity and uprightness under all circumstances. He is unsparing when treating of his adversaries like Meyerbeer. Heinrich Dorn and Ferdinand Hiller ; but he is just as outspoken about his own weaknesses and blemishes. Very detailed is the account of his matrimonial misery after his first marriage. But he does not conceal us that already during the wedding ceremony, when he, a young man of 23, was promising to provide comfort for his fiancee the actress Minna Planer, he felt quite plainly, that besides the magic power that induced him to this step another force was throwing him into a hell of misery. Wagner is sagacious enough to accuse his impetuous nature and excitable disposition as the origin of many ugly scenes with his first wife. But there was undoubtedly an insurmountable dislike between him who took life easy and worried himself about his art, and his wife who was inclined to look upon trifles of every day life as very serious affairs, while questions of aesthetics appeared to her plaything and only means for practical purposes.

Wagner himself had the conviction that some demon lived in his soul. He looked as a lad upon music as an element of mystic visions, a fairyland where no rule or order was imaginable, and it was a hard task for his old teacher Weinlich at Leipzig to make him study and practice his art. Apparitions, symbolic warnings, impish adventures play an important part in this autobiography, as Wagner believed in them. He was even inspired to musical creations under the spell of these supernatural appearances. Thus he wrote the overture to "Rheingold" at Spezia in September, 1853, when utterly broken down bodily and mentally. He felt plunged into the sea, loosing all his senses and only hearing the unceasing monotony of the troubled waves; and suddenly he was delivered of that overture to "Rheingold." A mystic fit in April, 1857, is responsible for his idea of creating "Parsifal," as he tells us.

Two great sorrows appear again and again as the sources of all his emotions. One is the misery of his matrimonial life, and the other his financial troubles. Nevertheless he worked on his style and took no notice that the public did not care for his compositions. He was quite sure, that some fine day an unexpected change would come and take all anxiety from him. And the change did come suddenly. It was in 1863, in a November day that he went for a drive in Berlin with Cosima, then he wife of Hans von Buelow. In her eyes he discovered an expression that for the time made him most unhappy. A year later he won her for the rest of his life, and after another year the messenger of the young king of Bavaria entered his room in a Stuttgart Hotel and brought him the invitation to Munich. Now he was freed of all cares and lived a new life at the threshold of which these Memoirs are brought to a close.

L. ASCH.

ASSESSMENTS IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

The Bombay Government has issued a Press note as follows :—

Since 1897, Government have on different occasions sanctioned reductions in the land revenue assessments in the several talukas of the Ahmedabad district amounting to one lakh of rupees annually. These concessions, which were granted generally on account of deterioration of soil due to salt efflorescence, flooding, water-logging and other causes which had come into operation since the assessments were fixed at the revision settlements of the talukas and were at first sanctioned for short periods, have been continued from time to time up to the present. In many cases the causes which led to the soil deterioration have been removed, for example, by the provision of drainage channels, and the circumstances of each taluka have been recently re-examined with a view to withdrawing the concessions where they were no longer necessary and to confirming them in other cases till the expiration of the current settlements. As a result, concessions to the value of Rs. 48,000 will be withdrawn within the course of the next two years, while annual remissions amounting to Rs. 42,000 have been confirmed for the remainder of the existing settlements.

The orders of Government, summarised for each taluka, are then given.

THERE is much comment in South Africa upon the selection of the wattle as the Union's emblem on King George's Coronation stole, because of the wattle's importation from Australia. The "Cape Times" declares that the announcement of the selection has occasioned mingled amusement and chagrin. The Government Botanist suggests that the protea be substituted for the wattle.

Is it now time for us, writes a home correspondent, to find out and use the Russian word for Mr. ? London, at any rate, has been invaded by Russian artistes

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Legislation Promised for Next Session.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, MAY 23.

The Transvaal Asiatic trouble has been provisionally settled.

Mr. Gandhi, interviewed by Reuter's representative, stated that the settlement contemplated the introduction next session of legislation, repealing the Asiatic Act of 1907 and restoring legal equality as regards immigration. As a set off to the suspension of passive resistance the Government recognises the right of certain passive resisters, numbering ten, to enter the Transvaal by virtue of their education and reinstates the passive resisters, who formerly had rights of residence. The Government is also releasing the imprisoned passive resisters immediately, and is pardoning Mrs. Sodha.

Mr. Louis Botha, interviewed by Reuter's representative, gave details of the agreement settling the Asiatic trouble, and said he was greatly gratified thereby. He was sure the Indians would do their part to help the Government to make things as pleasant as possible for them. He fully assured them that the Government entertained no hostility towards them, always remembering that they had determined not to admit any more, except as provided in the agreement. He hoped Indians both in Africa and India would realise the great difficulty Mr. Smuts had had in obtaining the concessions he had already made.

RELIEF OF FEZ.

French Column Enters Unmolested.

LONDON, MAY 23.

General Moinier's column arrived at Fez on May 21 and found all safe. The column entered the town without firing a shot.

PARIS, MAY 24.

Great satisfaction is felt here at the easy relief of Fez, and General Moinier is congratulated on his feat. It is considered that all that now remains to be done is to place sufficient military and financial resources at the disposal of the Sultan, while rigorously repressing abuses and tyrannous exactions.

ALARMIST REPORTS IN PORTUGAL.

Number of Persons Detained.

LISBON, MAY 23.

A number of persons of various social positions have been detained in North Portugal, charged with spreading alarmist reports. Some have been taken aboard the cruiser "Adamastor", from which vessel bluejackets have been landed for the purpose of policing the River Minho.

MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER.

Massing of Turkish Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 24.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has presented to the Porte, a note pointing out that the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier is a serious danger to peace. The note says that Montenegro's purely defensive military measures cannot be regarded as threatening and hopes that the Porte will not delay in declaring that its sentiments towards Montenegro are peaceful.

GUN-RUNNING IN RED SEA.

Turkey's Vigorous Action.

HODEIDA, MAY 24.

The Ottoman gunboat, *Rifahiya*, has sunk two dhows, which were supposed to be gun-running, in the Red Sea. The gunboat then bombarded the town of Khoka, the base of illicit traffic. Two seamen were wounded.

MILITARY POLICY IN SIBERIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 24.

The Governor of Amur recently applied for authority to engage 24,000 Chinese in the construction of barracks and other military works.

Though the application was supported by the Minister for War, it was rejected by the Council of Ministers.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, MAY 24.

No complications are feared as the result of M. Monis' accident.

LORD CREWE AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Lord Crewe returns to the India Office within the next few days.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MAY 24.

The steamer "Caledonia," to-day, shipped £157,470 gold, for India.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Discussion on Closer Union.

THE DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

In his speech before the Imperial Conference delegates, referring to the proposals for closer political union by means of an advisory council or otherwise, Mr. Asquith observed that they must remember the value of elasticity in the Imperial organisation, and the importance for all of fully maintaining ministerial responsibility to Parliament.

With reference to the separation of work connected with the Dominions from the rest of the work of the Colonial Office, the Government hoped to submit acceptable and fruitful suggestions. "We shall propose," he said, "that as in 1909, questions of defence shall be discussed at confidential meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence, at which the Dominion Premiers and Ministers concerned with defence shall be present." Sir Edward Grey, he added, would attend the first meeting of the committee, and would speak on the international situation.

Sir Joseph Ward said that, while agreeing with Mr. Asquith's reservations, with reference to closer union, yet he insisted that an important step forward was essential to prevent the disintegration of the Empire.

He dwelt upon the growth of the Dominions and the serious problem involved by the increase in the cosmopolitan population, necessitating an organised Imperial system of emigration and immigration, in order to strengthen British sentiment.

Pilgrims' Club Banquet.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Pilgrims' Club gave a banquet to-night, in honour of the Colonial Premiers at the Savoy. Lord Roberts, who presided, said he had learned to respect General Botha's statesmanship and patriotism in peace, no less than his courage and constancy in war. The younger countries of the Empire were beginning to see the dangers of new developments in world-power. The retention of the exclusive conduct of the foreign policy of the Empire by the people of Britain could not continue.

The despatch of contingents to South Africa and the building of Dominion Navies, said Lord Roberts, marked the definite breaking down of a system, which had sufficed till the end of the last century. The problem before the Dominions, was the greatest that statesmanship had ever had to face and was also urgent.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Sir Edward Gray gave the toast of "Anglo-American Arbitration." He said that when complete, it would be a landmark in human history. He was convinced that the draft drawn up by the American Government would open the way for the future settlement of disputes by equity and not by force. The ground for such a treaty was especially favourable, because anything like an Anglo-American war was unthinkable.

Canadian Premier and Annexation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying for the guests, said he had been surprised to learn, during the three days in which he had been in England, that there were men who lay awake at night from fear that Canada would be annexed by the United States. It was natural that America should covet Canada, but he had never heard it suggested that Americans contemplated obtaining Canada by war. Perhaps they thought of seducing Canada, but much as he loved the United States, he, as a French Canadian, loved Britain more.

"We trust our American neighbours," Sir Wilfrid concluded, "and they trust us. After the Arbitration Treaty has been accomplished, the day will come when there will be a grand alliance of all the English-speaking communities, and the peace of the world will be assured for ever."

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Demonstration at Albert Hall.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Lord Selborne presided at a demonstration at the Albert Hall, last night, in favour of Imperial preference. A telegram, from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was read, hoping that advantage would be taken of the meeting of the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Balfour said that defence was the first, and preference the second necessity of the Empire. He dwelt on the danger of the Canadian agreement with the United States, plunging our commerce into hopeless confusion, or straining the commercial loyalty of the Dominions to breaking point, unless our fiscal system were changed.

THE LATE M. BERTEAUX'S FUNERAL.

King George to be Represented.

LONDON, MAY 24.

At the state funeral [of M. Berteaux, King George will be represented by Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to France, and the British Government by General Sir J. D. P. French, Inspector General of Forces.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

Second Reading Debate in the Lords.

TO BE TREATED AS TEMPORARY MEASURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Morley, speaking before a crowded house, proposed the second reading of the Parliament Bill and said that the Bill left to the Lords substantial powers. If these were wisely used and in a spirit of co-operation they would enable them to exercise an important influence over the whole character and shape of legislation. The methods of the Bill were not necessarily final. When it was passed, it would be open to the Government to consider, not only the reconstitution of the House of Lords, but the desirability of a less dilatory procedure.

Lord Morley hoped the House would avoid a course leading to extremities, possibly landing the country in great difficulty and perhaps grave confusion.

Lord Midleton said they meant to deal with the Bill as a temporary measure, which would not remain on the statute book. He asked their Lordships to give the second reading on that understanding, believing that it was sometimes more patriotic and more courageous to refuse battle than to accept.

Lord Midleton further said: "We shall have grave amendments to propose concerning the questions of the powers of the Crown, Home Rule for Ireland, Wales and Scotland and other constitutional issues. They cannot be left to a chance majority of the House of Commons. If we are to negotiate, it must be on something like equal terms. We cannot negotiate on the terms suggested. We are prepared for evolution, but the Bill as it stands is a catastrophe. You are proposing to apply to this House fetters you did not dare to impose on the white populations in Africa and Australia. We ask for a permanent settlement. Such is unobtainable by punitive measures enforced by a bare majority of the people."

His Lordship trusted that the Government had not said their last word.

ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL.

Passes Second Reading.

LONDON, MAY 24.

After a compromise, the Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Alsace-Lorraine Bill. The Imperial Chancellor made a vigorous defence of the measure.

AVIATION.

Paris-Madrid Race.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Four Paris-Madrid competitors have arrived at San Sebastian.

The aviator, M. Vedrines, received an ovation. He covered 219 miles in 225 minutes.

Another Fatality.

STRASBURG, MAY 24.

The aviator, Herr Laemmlin, fell two hundred feet and was killed.

THE DERBY FAVOURITE.

Rumours of Leg-Weariness Contradicted.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Intense excitement centres round the doings of Sunstar. There has seldom been a hotter Derby favourite. Mr. "Jack" Joel is making every conceivable effort to win the Coronation Derby. Sunstar is guarded day and night.

There were rumours this afternoon that Sunstar was leg-weary as a result of the hard ground at Newmarket and Stanes. Mr. Joel contradicts these statements.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Sunstar went for a good gallop, to-day, over a course of a mile and a half. The horse went well and finished sound.

POLO IN AMERICA.

Capt. Barrett dropped from British Team.

CEDARHURST, (Long Island), MAY 24.

Captain Hardress Lloyd states that Captain Barrett is unable to become accustomed to the American game, having played in India for so many years. Therefore, Captain Wilson will replace him at back.

Captain Lloyd hopes that the challengers, who did not use their best ponies yesterday, will play a better game in future.

STEAMER STRIKES ROCK IN FOG.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Cunard steamer "Ivernia," from Boston for Liverpool, struck on Daunt's rock in a fog. The fore compartment was flooded, and she was beached in the inner harbour a Queenstown.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The death is announced of the financier, Baron Erlanger.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The death is announced of M. Banffy, ex-Premier of Hungary.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS

Anglo-Indians' Meeting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

The King has received congratulations from all over the Empire on the occasion of Empire Day.

A public celebration of the Empire Day was held yesterday evening at the Ripon House opposite the Byculla Club when a very interesting programme of songs and recitations was gone through, specially by the Sullivan family.

Mr. S. Jameson, the owner of the house, was voted to the chair.

Mr. C. Palmer, the Secretary of the League, explained the aims and objects of the League which was started with 26 members on the roll in May 1907 and which has now over 10,000 members. He asked all to wake up and stand to.

Referring to the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, he said that the League had resolved to present Their Majesties with an address and a casket. On the Coronation Day, they intended to send a congratulatory telegram to Their Majesties.

Various speakers followed and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

To-day, the 24th May, being the Empire Day, was observed as usual in Simla by all schools granting a holiday and the mercantile community partly closing their places of business. The Cadet Corps of the Bishop Cotton School mustered strong and fired a "feu de joie" in honour of the day.

BANGALORE, MAY 24.

The Empire Day is being observed as a public holiday by the Civil and Military authorities, the Union Jack being hoisted on the maidan, over public buildings and large commercial houses. The children of St. Andrew's High and Poor Schools were marshalled to salute the flag at St. Andrew's Kirk this morning. A larger demonstration by children of all classes takes place this evening.

LATER.

About a thousand school children of all classes assembled at the Victoria Statue this evening and placed wreaths on it, afterwards marching to the flags aff on the Maidan headed by a band and boy scouts and girl guides where Capt. Applin, and 14th Hussars, (Station Staff Officer) addressed them on "Patriotism" and "Union." The children then sang Mr. Kipling's "Recessional," "Rule Britannia," and the National Anthem and cheered the King. They received gifts of sweets and patriotic souvenirs before dispersing. Miss A. E. Dawson initiated the demonstration and was assisted by Captain Baker, the Scoutsmaster of the Bangalore Boy Scouts.

RANGOON, MAY 24.

The teams of eight men from each, the Burma Railway and the Port Defence Volunteers, competed to-day for the Empire Day trophy, distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards. The Port Defence Volunteers made an excellent total of 735, an average of about 92 points; the Railway team made 710, an average of 88·6 points.

MAHOMEDAN RIOTS IN BENGAL.

Alleged Inflammatory Pamphlet

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The Namasudra-Mussalman riots in Jessore and Khulna districts were much more serious than was at first supposed. Besides one hundred armed police under Inspector Jobson, who have already gone to the scene of the occurrence from Alipore, a posse of armed police had left Hooghly yesterday for the same destination.

Later a report was received to the effect that 200 men of the Rifle Brigade, 200 men of the 88th Carnatics and a detachment of the 16th Cavalry had been ordered to stand by in Fort William, and two field guns and men of the Royal Field Artillery to be in readiness, at Barrackpore, if necessary. It had since been found that the military assistance was not required and no troops are going from here or from Barrackpore.

The *Patrika* to-day, draws the attention of the authorities to an inflammatory pamphlet, entitled "Cow and Hindu Mussalman," published by a Bengalee Mahomedan. The writer says that the Mahomedan religion preaches the demolition of Hindu images and that Mahomedans must perform 'Guarbani' whenever and wherever they like.

It is a curious coincidence that soon after the publication of the phamphlet, disturbances broke out between the Hindu and Mahomedans in Khulna and Jessore.

A BALUCHI FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 24.

Information was received in Karachi on Monday that a band of about 300 Baluchis, some mounted and others on foot, but all armed, had threatened to cross the Kalat-Kohistan border. The object of the raid appears to be, taking vengeance on Wadero Aradin Khan of Toung, some 40 miles from Thano Butakhan. Exact and reliable details of corrobarative information are still wanting. To acquire these the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police left Karachi, on Monday night, en route to Bulakhan.

It appears, however, that some time ago the Magistrate or the Police Officer of Kelat issued a warrant for the arrest of an absconding Baluch. This absconder was discovered and handed over to the Police authorities by Wadero Aradin Khan. The absconder's fellow tribesmen were greatly incensed not only with Wadero, but also with the officers who had issued the warrant. So angry were they that they are reported to have killed a Kalat officer and have determined to march across the border to take vengeance on Wadero. Such appear to be the facts reported so far, but these remain yet to be verified.

AMRITSAR POISONING CASE.

Treatment of the Rani in Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 24.

In the Amritsar case, the Judge of the Chief Court ordered that they were satisfied with the evidence of Major Ward, that the present treatment to the Rani Saheba in jail was most accommodating under the circumstances and no farther modification was necessary.

A POPULAR EUROPEAN MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 24.

Since the opening of the Patti-Lodharan Railway, several markets have been opened on the line in the Kasur Sub-division, and those at Piyal and Waltoba have been styled "Worleygunj" after the name of Mr. Worsley, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Kasur.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND TAXATION.

Their Powers to Remain Unaltered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

In the beginning of last cold weather, in a series of important despatches to the Secretary of State, the Government of India formulated a number of important proposals calculated to secure the autonomy of the provincial Governments in fiscal matters. The most important of the proposals was the readjustment of the financial relations between the Supreme and local Governments and a far-reaching decision on this question was embodied in the Financial Statement for the current year.

The second proposal referred to the extension of the sanctioned powers of the provincial Governments, details of which were published in this country in November last, and a reply from the Secretary of State is still awaited.

The third proposal related to the borrowing power of the provincial Governments, on which the Secretary of State has decided not to permit the local Governments to borrow in the open market.

The fourth proposal was devoted to the question of the imposition of additional taxation by the local Governments. Lord Morley, recognising that provincial taxation is a corollary of a decentralised system of provincial finance, is evidently of opinion that the time is not ripe for diminishing the existing control, executive and legislative, over the imposition of fresh taxes by the local Governments. The reasons for this decision are not far to seek. The non-official members expressed their almost unanimous opinion last cold weather, that the local Governments should not be given taxation powers so long as the provincial councils did not contain an effective non-official majority.

A SYSTEM TO BE DISCOURAGED.

Other reasons are that the quasi-permanent settlements, which have since been made permanent, have placed the local Governments on a proper footing to regulate their own finances without the apprehension of arbitrary interference by the Government of India. It is, moreover, not an easy task to distinguish the scope of provincial from Imperial taxation and the tendency will be to cast fresh burdens—in the shape of additional cesses—on the land, which it is the definite policy of the Government of India to discourage. It would also impair the elasticity of Imperial taxation, especially in view of its limited range, and it is always necessary to have a certain reserve of taxation for Imperial purposes which cannot be allowed to be encroached upon by the provincial Governments.

It is also apprehended that the grant of taxing powers to the local Governments might induce them to enhance some of the existing taxes, such as the income-tax and salt duty, for their own purposes and to base their decision on the economical grounds that the collecting and the assessing agencies are already in existence. The Royal Commission was against the grant of taxing powers to the local Governments and based its findings on the general ground that they lacked the responsibilities of their tax-payers and representatives which acted as a check on increased taxation in other countries, Sir S. Edgerly and Mr. Hichens dissenting on the point.

A final despatch has now been received from the India Office, and the position of the local Governments in the matter of provincial taxation will remain for the present unaltered.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

His Excellency's Levee to-night was a brilliant function. The attendance was large and essentially official in contrast with that usually held in Calcutta. The entirely separate entrance and exit for those privileged with private entree was an excellent deviation from the general rule, so that the public were not subject to any delay whatever. The only Ruling Chief present was the Rajah Sahib of Jodhpur. The Foreign Consuls and members of Council added to the brilliant uniforms of the Officers of the Army Headquarters who mustered strong. Some Indian gentlemen also attended. Good discipline and courtesy marked the work of the Viceregal staff, Colonel Maxwell though a gruff soldier, proved himself a perfect courtier.

PLAGUE DISINFECTION IN THE PUNJAB.

Unpopular Method. Discontinued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 24.

The method of disinfecting houses by burning dry grass on floors which was ordered by the Cantonment Magistrate, Jullunder, and which gave rise to a public complaint has been discontinued by the order of the Lieut.-Governor.

RETIREMENT OF MADRAS CHIEF ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 24.

In accepting Mr. F. G. Wilson's resignation of his appointment as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, H. E. the Governor in Council wishes to place on record his appreciation of the ability and zeal displayed by Mr. Wilson throughout his service of more than 31 years in the Public Works Department of this Presidency.

A FATAL CHINESE SCUFFLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 24.

A fatal scuffle occurred at sea on board s.s. "Hartington," on Thursday last, between two Chinese sailors named Yok Kem and Ah Kow when the former, it is said, stabbed the latter with a knife in his heart, killing him almost instantaneously. Yok Kem also bears knife wounds on the arms and hands. On the arrival of the vessel in the harbour on Monday afternoon, the Captain handed Yok Kem over to the Harbour Police, who sent him up for trial before the Port Officer.

EVEN those who pride themselves on their familiarity with French may be forgiven if they cannot guess the meaning of the latest addition to the French dictionary—"Kangeroutage." It is the "Independance Belge" which uses the term in an account of the Veto Bill debates, and it expresses, of course, our now familiar friend, procedure by "kangaroo" closure. Modern French, and not modern French only, has borrowed many terms from English politics "leader," "strike", "meeting" are now as good French as English. "Kangeroutage" shows the borowing going on before our eyes.

DELHI DURBAR.

Military Veterans to be Invited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

A Press Communique states:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will, on the part of the Government of India, issue invitations to be present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, to the veterans in possession of the medal for (a) the Sikh wars, (1845-49); (b) the Crimean war, (1854-56); (c) the Persian war, (1856-57); and (d) the Mutiny, (1857-58), as invited to the Durbar of 1903 (2) Indian officers on pension or the active list who have performed a tour of orderly duty at the English Court; (3) Indian officers and soldiers on pension or the active list who are members of the Victorian Order or of any Indian Order. Those on the active list whose regiments will be at Delhi, will not, of course, be invited. Those invited will receive their railway passages to and from Delhi and a suitable allowance for their maintenance while in the camp at Delhi. Tents will be allowed to them and electric light and pipe water will be laid on to their camp. The camp will be in charge of a small staff of military officers, whose duty it will be to attend to the comforts of the guests.

CALCUTTA ROYAL RECEPTION.

Proposed Pageants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The Pageant Committee of the Calcutta Royal Reception will shortly meet to consider the suggestions for scenes in the pageant. Among the proposals that have reached the Committee are; (1) representation of the races of India; (2) Aurangzeb's march to Kashmir, (3) scenes from Asoka, Chandra Gupta, Vikramaditya, and Prithviraj; (4) Murshidabad State procession; (5) Ravana's march for the conquest of the world; (6) Durjadhan's visit to Arjuna, while in exile; (7) Dacca Michil procession; (8) Calcutta Kansari procession during the Charak Puja; and (9) a scene composed of Uriya Paiks from the Mayurbhunj State who would give a mimic battle representation with swords and shields in the manner of ancient yeomanry of Orissa. It is also to be decided whether the pageant should take the form of a procession or a tableau representation.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Karachi Chamber's View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 24.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, who have for some weeks past had under consideration the question of the ratification of the Declaration of London, have now unanimously resolved that the declaration ought not to be ratified in its present form. This opinion has been cabled to the London Chamber of Commerce.

LIEUT.-COL. BANNERMAN.

Appointed Surgeon-General, Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman from Bombay has been appointed Surgeon-General, Madras, in succession to General Benson who leaves India on the 30th May.

Colonel W. Roberts on will be appointed Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras, and Principal, Medical College, in succession to Colonel C. M. Thompson. Colonel Robertson who is now at Quetta undergoing a military course was thrown from his horse the other day and broke his arm.

PRINTER OF THE "HITABADI."

Deposit Ordered by the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

The Chief Magistrate, to-day, passed orders on the application made by Nirod Baran Das to be declared printer of the weekly vernacular paper, the "Hitabadi." The Magistrate directed that the applicant on depositing five hundred rupees to be so declared.

THE "GERMAN COUNT" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

At the High Court, this morning, Justices Caspersz and Shafiuddin passed orders in the application made on behalf of Rudolf Stallmann known as the "German Count" for quashing the proceedings against him under the Extradition Act. Their Lordships held that the High Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, but observed that the proceedings against the petitioner might be stayed under Section 5 (2) by the Government and not by the High Court. The application was refused.

ENCIRCLING LONDON.

Great Railway Scheme under Consideration.

The bill to incorporate a company with power to construct a railway, which, with its connections, would practically encircle Outer London, was before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in mail week Sir J. Compton-Rickett in the chair.

A very large number of petitons was deposited against the proposal, and a curious feature of the case is that while several of the great railway companies took power to subscribe towards the scheme, they in each instance failed to place the matter before meetings of their shareholders, and so caused the bill to fail to comply with the Standing Orders. Each of these companies, together with the other companies serving London, has petitioned against the bill.

The Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, K.C., in opening the case for the petitioners said it was a bill to authorise the construction of a railway, fifty-seven miles in length, which would pass round London north of the Thames, commencing at Feltham on the west, and terminating at Tilbury Docks on the east. It would be in the form of a semi-circle, and would be connected with all the railways north of the Thames and also constitute a new route to the Victoria and Albert and Tilbury Docks.

With regard to capital, it was proposed to raise five and a half millions of money as share capital with the usual one-third borrowing powers, although it might not be necessary to ask for more than four millions. The cost of constructing the works would be £3,705,000. The promoters of the line were Lord Weardale, Sir Douglas F. R. Dawsons, Colonel Ivor Philipps, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, and Mr. Harry Mallaby-Deeley.

STEAMER "ASIA" ASHORE.

Sudden Stoppage of Wireless.

News was received at Shanghai on April 24, the Pacific Mail steamer "Asia," 9,500 tons, Captain H. Gaukroger, had gone ashore at Finger Rock, situated near the Tai Chow group of islands, 200 miles south of Shanghai, and was calling for assistance. The first news of the mishap was received by Mr. R. C. Morton, Agent of the Pacific Mail Co., who received the following message which had been received by the Japanese Consul-General:—Taipeh have received wireless telegram that P. M. Steamer "Asia" from Hongkong to Shanghai has met with an accident at Finger Rock.

Two hours later the following wire was received:—

Asia seems to be unable to wire. "America Maru" wired to "Asia" that she was going to the rescue; she only received the following:—(04) and there was no answer thereafter.

The position of the Asia is given as 28·24 North Lat. 121.54 E. Long.

As soon as Mr. Morton received the news of the accident he despatched the tug "Shun Fung" to scene, and the U. S. S. "Helena" left for the same place in the afternoon. The "America Maru" left here on the Saturday afternoon and ought to have been at the scene of the stranding on Sunday, but the probabilities are that she was past the place and on picking up the message of distress she has put about and is now on the spot rendering assistance. Further news is now being awaited.

The "Asia," which was formerly named the "Doric," is a steel screw steamer with a gross tonnage of 4,680, and was built at Belfast in 1883 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

PASSENGERS AND MAIL SAVED.

With the arrival here on April 25 of the steamer "Shaohsing" from Swatow some further details were obtained of the loss of the P. M. liner "Asia" which is now a total lost at Finger Rock, one of the Tai Chow group of islands, about 250 miles south of Shanghai.

The "Asia" left Hongkong for Shanghai having fine weather at the time, but it soon came on foggy, and about 5.15 a.m. on Sunday, just as it was breaking daylight, the ship was racing along on her course at a speed of about fifteen knots, a terrific shock was felt and the vessel crashed at full speed against a high steep rock, which was later on found to be Finger Rock. All the passengers were in their berths sound asleep at the time, but the shock of the ship striking roused them to full wakefulness the force of the impact being so great that some of the passengers were thrown out of their berths. Great excitement at once prevailed among the Asiatic passengers, of whom there was a large number, including Chinese, and they began swarming on deck in all manner of dress. Captain Gaukroger was on the bridge at the time, had the alarm sounded, calling the officers and crew to quarters, while a hurried examination of the damage sustained by the ship was made. By the time it was light the fog had lifted somewhat and it was seen that the bows of the ship had been completely torn away and that the ship was filling rapidly.

The engine-room fires were soon extinguished by the water and it was not long before the holds began filling. Meanwhile the wireless was sending out calls for assistance which were answered from Taipeh and the T. K. K. steamer "America Maru," Captain A. G. Stevens, R. N. R., who turned his ship about and hurried back to the scene of the disaster. As soon as it was seen that the ship was sinking the boats were ordered out and life belts distributed among the passengers, the ladies being served first. As soon as the boats were lowered they were filled with Chinese passengers who began rowing towards the nearest island, despite the threats of the officers and shots that were fired at them. The Chinese crew were calm and collected all the time and cheerfully obeyed all the officers' orders and there was no sign of a panic among them. The foreign passengers all behaved very well and the first thought of all seemed to be for the women and children, while two foreigners were up to their waists in water passing life-belts to all who needed them. Owing to the coolness of the officers and the calmness of the foreign passengers, of whom there were about sixty-five, all were safely landed on the island, as well as most of the baggage and mails which were saved by the foreign male passengers.

OFFICERS FIRE AT PIRATES.

Meanwhile the ship had taken a heavy list to port and her stern was lying in deep water, her bows being high up in the air and making it very difficult to walk, but despite this, six young English passengers visited all the cabins and saved everything that was possible, including even brushes, combs, etc. As soon as the ship struck she was immediately surrounded by large numbers of fishermen, though they are described by the passengers as being nothing less than pirates. They were only kept from boarding the stranded steamer by the officers, all of whom were armed and kept up a steady fire on the fleet of junks. During the transportation of the passengers to the shore one of the first class Chinese lady passengers with a young child was struck in the chest by a bullet which came out at her back. Where this bullet came from is not known for certain, as it might have been a richochet from one that was fired from the ship at the fishermen or it might have been fired by the fishermen. It is, however, satisfactory to state that the wounded lady received prompt medical attendance and is now doing well. By seven o'clock, at which time the steamer 'Shaohsing' had hove in sight, all the passengers, baggage and mails as well as water and provisions had been safely landed on the island, where it was kept under guard of the crew and passengers against the attacks of the fishermen.

Soon after the vessel struck nine of the Philippine passengers secured life-belts leaving a Philippine woman, who was going to Honolulu to join her husband, without one, and had it not been for a foreign passenger the woman would not have had a bel, but as it was one of her countrymen was forced to give up one of two that he had secured in his greed. Soon after the Shaohsing arrived the passengers and mails were taken on board where everything that was possible was done for the ship-wrecked people, the boys of the coaster having hot coffee for them as they came on board, while the officers and engineers gave up their rooms to the ladies and children. The "Shaohsing" remained by the wreck all Sunday, the work of saving the baggage and mails being carried on by the crew and male passengers. During the Sunday night Captain Gaukroger the chief officer and the chief engineer stood by the ship refusing to leave her. At the same time one of the boats in which were the second engineer and several of the crew had gone adrift and the occupants had several struggles with the piratical fishermen who made attempts to loot the boat and secure the arms of the occupants and it was only the coming of daylight that saved them from harm as the boat sank under them when they were close to the shore.

The wireless apparatus broke down at 9-30 a.m. when it was impossible to send any more messages but before this happened answers had been received from the America Maru. During the day many of the passengers who had landed on the different rocks were safely taken off and when the America Maru put in an appearance on Monday all had been rescued. The "Shaohsing" left the scene on Monday and arrived here safely on Tuesday morning and berthed at Watung wharf and the rescued passengers were soon on the Shanghai side of the river and are being quartered at various hotels by the Pacific Mail Agency. The U. S. S. "Helena," which left for the scene on Monday, returned here on Tuesday morning on learning that the passengers were all safe.

The ship will be a total loss as her bows are torn away. All the holds and compartments are full of water as well as the engine room and it is expected that the vessel will break her back and sink in deep water.

Those who were left standing by the ship were expected to proceed to Hong-kong by the "America Maru."

FURTHER DETAILS.

A few further details regarding the loss of the P.M liner Asia on Finger Rock, are as follows: About 11 p.m. on the Saturday Captain Gaukroger retired leaving orders to be called should anything transpire during the night or the weather become thick. At 4 a.m. Mr. J. L. Johnson, the third officer, took his watch and he soon after informed the Captain that the weather had cleared and it was then daylight and nothing in sight. Shortly afterwards the fog came on again but soon lifted only to settle down again thicker than before. Meanwhile Captain Gaukroger had gone on the bridge and when the fog lifted a bit about 5·20 a.m. the ship was running at reduced speed. As the fog lifted the Captain saw the steep form of Finger Rock staring him in the face. He at once reversed his engines and shifted

his helm a trifle and headed her for a part of the rock where he thought she would remain when she struck, and not slip off and sink in deep water, and in a few seconds the doomed craft had crashed bow on to the rock where she remained fast with a great hole in her bows, through which projected a jagged rock which helped to hold the "Asia." All round her were numerous smaller rocks some of which had penetrated the ship's bottom. As stated in our last issue there was no panic and the coolness of the officers and crew was a good example to the passengers, all of whom behaved admirably, though as was to be expected many of them were excited. Fortunately the sea was calm and smooth and all the boats were available with the exception of one of the starboard ones, which was jammed owing to the heavy list to port the vessel had taken. As the boats were lowered they were manned and the passengers placed in them, all of whom were supplied with life-belts. As soon as the boats were loaded, the ladies and children being the first to be accommodated, the boats were pulled to a small bay about half a mile distant, and here the passengers were landed. Plenty of provisions were also landed as well as wraps, etc., and a tent was soon erected where the ladies, some of whom were still in night attire, soon dressed themselves, some of their hand baggage having fortunately been brought ashore.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SHAOHSING."

Several hours later the steamer "Shaohsing," Captain Wavell, came on the scene and in a short time all the passengers were safely on board the coasting vessel were everything that was possible was done for the shipwrecked people. Meanwhile the wireless operator, Mr. G. F. Hubbard, was sending outcalls for help and soon received a reply from the T. K. K. steamer. "America Maru." Soon after this the apparatus gave out and no further messages could be sent. A horde of piratical fishermen had flocked to the scene and were hovering round like vultures, and several times attempted to gain a footing on board, and were only prevented from doing so by the firm front presented by Captain Gaukroger and his officers, who fired occasional shots at the frebootes. Immediately after the "Asia" was abandoned on the Monday morning the fishermen boarded the wreck and looted her. In one of the last boats that left the ship on the Sunday evening was the first assistant engineer named A. J. Cozens, a water tender named W. T. Arundell and several of the Chinese crew. Owing to the darkness the men lost their way and the boat drifted about for several hours during which time the wind and sea began to rise. Several times the boat was approached by some of the fishing fleet but a shot from a revolver possessed by one of the men kept the fishermen off. On the Monday morning when the "Shaohsing" picked up the people from the boats, Arundell insisted in getting into a sampan by himself, stating that his own boat was overcrowded, and in this way the sampan he got in became mixed up with the other sampans in the vicinity, and upon searching for him he could not be found. The "Shaohsing" after waiting a considerable time and being short of fresh water and coal, proceeded to Shanghai with the passengers, officers, crew, mails and luggage, with the exception of Arundell, the steamers "Woosang" and "America Maru" having put in an appearance and promising to search for him. The probability therefore is that the missing man is either standing by with Captain Gaukroger on the tug "Shunfung," which met the "Shaohsing and took Captain Gaukroger back to the wreck, or else is on board the America Maru" and gone on to Hongkong. In a conversation with several of the foreign members of the crew this morning none of them knew anything about any of their shipmates being bound and kept in prison all night or being held for a ransom of dol. 300 gold.

ARMY AIRSHIP WRECKED.

Disastrous Descent of the Lebaudy.

An accident which will require some elucidation wrecked the Lebaudy airship on Farnborough Common at eight o'clock on Thursday night of mail week after she had made a successful round trip of over an hour's duration. Prior to the disaster to the dirigible there had been something like an aviation meeting round the Army Air Battalion's headquarters four aeroplanes being manœuvred by Army officers.

The spectacle attracted a crowd of four or five thousand people, who sent up a mighty cheer when at six o'clock Lieuts. Fox and Cammell both officers of the Air Battalion set out on the Bleriot as passenger and pilot, with the intention of alighting at the Army aviation ground on Salisbury Plain. No sooner had the heavier-than-air machines ceased their evolutions than preparations were made for hauling the Lebaudy from her garage, a home she had not left since her simultaneous entrance and collapse last October. Even with some hundred or more soldiers and the whole male staff of the balloon works lending a hand, the process of preparation was a long and tedious one, and quite an hour elapsed before the Commander, Major Sir Alexander Bannerman, gave the word to "let go." With the Major were Mr. Bruce, a member of the Government Advisory Committee, M. Capazzi, and four French mechanics.

ASCENT AND DESCENT.

The huge machine, rising slowly and steadily, and with her engines working apparently at about half their best speed, ascended gracefully, circling, turning, changing direction, and answering the helm as steadily as racing yacht, and this at a height that could have been little less than a thousand feet. For a full four the airship delighted not only the crowd below, but all the soldiery of the adjacent camp, who cheered heartily as the buzzing monster floated over their heads. But the cheers of the crowd at Farnborough soon changed to shrieks of fright.

Slowing down on the return to Farnborough Common, the crew of the Lebaudy prepared to descend, but there was no apparent diminution in the speed of her propellers. Evidently those in charge did not wish to descend by letting out of the gas, preferring to set the forward planes at a downward angle and descend to the ground with the aid of the propellers. The airship came down in wide circles, and when about three hundred feet from the ground the crew dropped two towing ropes fore and aft. Unfortunately the speed of the airship was so great that all attempts by the parties of soldiers assembled for the purpose of catching the ropes failed and she drove straight down towards the balloon factory building. The ropes fouled the railings and buildings, but were jerked clear by the speed, and after circling over the roofs the airship came lower still, being apparently out of control.

DASH OF THE CROWD.

Then, suddenly, the airship made again for the Common, and at a lower altitude rode over the crowd on the southern fringe, her ropes trailing among the people, who ran screaming, jostling and falling in all direction. On the eastern side of the Common a belt of trees cuts off the grassland from the public road, on the other side of which is a line of detached residences. This road was packed with horsemen, cyclists, and pedestrians, and when the balloon suddenly swung in this direction there was a scene of panic that baffles description. Screaming women rushed in all directions in headlong flight. Cyclists and horsemen were jammed in confused heaps.

But if chaos reigned below. It was matched by the pandemonium overhead. Hard driven by her propellers, the balloon struck the boundary line of elm trees, and with a roar that was scarcely an explosion the 360ft. envelope burst into fragments and flung its wreckage across the road, while the car came to earth in the grounds of a farm dairy on the opposite side. From the roofs of the house twisted wire, torn fabric, and broken metal hung in eerie festoons. The car, torn and wrecked by its contact with the trees, hung together until it reached the ground, and by so doing certainly saved its occupants from a terrible death.

In a very few minutes willing hands had extricated the passengers and crew from the battered remnants of the car, it being found that save for a few burns suffered by one of the mechanics, all had escaped with minor injuries from bruising and shock Mr. Bruce, whose wife was with the crowd through which the trail ropes had swung, was so little affected by the fall that he immediately ran in search of her, while the others stayed to superintend the removal of the wreckage.

Smashed trees and shrubs, uprooted railings, and broken telegraph wires mark the final course of the airship, but it is impossible to estimate the full extent of the damage until daylight comes to-morrow. The airship, it is feared, is wrecked beyond repair. Several of the onlookers were injured in the mad rush to get out of the path of the airship, and it is believed that the farmhouse on which the Lebaudy fell has been damaged.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Bathing Places.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Bombay, Mr. Pheroze C. Setna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of constructing seven bathing places in different parts of the City, seven tenders had been received as under:—(1) Messrs. Narayen Pandurang & Co., Rs. 11,288-11-2; (2) Messrs. Abdulali Karimbhai & Co., Rs. 11,646-7-2; (3) Messrs. S. J. Desai & Co., Rs. 11,812-2-1; (4) Mr. Jehangir F. Bharucha, Rs. 11,916-0-5; (5) Mr. Mancherji Byramji, Rs. 12,051-0-3; (6) Messrs. Ganesh Mahadeo & Co., Rs. 12,334-14-4; and (7) Messrs. B. Lakshman & Co. Rs. 14,180-1-6. He forwarded a tabulated statement showing the rates of all the tenderers. As the tender of Messrs. Narayen Pandurang & Co. was the lowest he proposed to accept it subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being entered into with the Firm at rates at which the cost would aggregate Rs. 10,568-11-2 plus Rs. 1,230 for supervision and contingencies. The total cost Rs. 11,799 would be met from the balance of the allotment of Rs. 35,739 provided at page 133 of the Budget under the 55 lakhs loan for the construction of twenty-five bathing places.

The sanction asked for was granted.

MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated that the post of the Head Foreman, Municipal Workshops, was now vacant, owing to the retirement of Mr. Pearson and it was desirable that the services of a properly qualified man should be secured for the post in view of the increased importance of the work on account of the extended use of motor traction, and the greater amount of technical skill and knowledge involved. The pay of the appointment was Rs. 175 plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and this rate of pay was so much below what could be obtained in private or company-owned workshops that it was not possible to get a suitable man on this salary. He forwarded a copy of the Executive Engineer's report No. 1822 of the 18th ultimo, in the matter which give the reasons for the increase asked for. He requested, therefore, the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the pay of the appointment being raised to Rs. 250—10—300 with free quarters, but without any other allowances.

Regarding the resignation of Mr. Pearson, Head Foreman, Municipal Workshops, from the 1st proximo, the Executive Engineer in a letter to the Commissioner stated that this resignation afforded a favourable opportunity for reconsidering the qualifications to be attached to the post. The appointment was first scheduled in the Budget for 1893-94, on Rs. 150 per month, when the number of workmen and artizans employed in the shops was 159. From 1895-96, an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem was given to Head Foreman for supervising the electric light machinery at the Crawford Markets and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 for inspecting steam rollers. In 1904-05 the pay of the appointment was increased by Rs. 25 per mensem and at that time the number of workmen and artizans employed was 206. In 1907-08, Mr. Pearson was given a personal allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem in lieu of the allowance of a like amount for supervising the electric light machinery which had been dismantled, so that as at present sanctioned the new incumbent of the post could only be paid Rs. 175 per month plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance for supervision of steam rollers. The number of workmen and artizans at present employed at the Workshops was 236 exclusive of the extra labour employed, and this number was likely to be subject to a considerable increase in the near future owing to the extended use of motor traction for the removal of refuse (no less than ten wagons being now on order or purchase contemplated) and the provision of new pumping engines and screening and dredging machinery at Love Grove. New workshops were also about to be built at Foras Road and if full advantage was to be taken of the improved methods which would be permissible in these shops it was necessary to have a foreman of much greater initiative and ability in charge than had hitherto been the case. He could state without possibility of contradiction that their Workshops had been for years past managed at a much lower cost for supervision than any similar sized engineering workshops in Bombay that had any pretensions to good management and in asking that the pay of the appointment should be raised to Rs. 250—10—300 with free quarters, but without any other allowances, could still guarantee that the pay would be less than would be paid in similar circumstances by any of the leading engineering workshops in Bombay, either Railway or private, and considered that the proposed scale was not more than was warranted or desirable under the circumstances. It was very desirable that the vacancy should be filled without delay by a properly qualified man in view of the large and important works at Love Grove, which would occupy much of his time on his reversion to his permanent post of Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch.

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

OBJECTION TO A WELL BEING COVERED UP.

Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, solicitors, in a letter to the Corporation stated on behalf of their client Mr. Sorabji Dossabhoy Bulsara, that the Municipal Health Officer, accompanied by the Municipal Commissioner and certain members of the Standing Committee, paid, without notice, on the 17th instant, a visit to the premises of their client at Pitha Street, Fort, to inspect the well at the premises and that their client was given to understand that the well would be required to be hermetically covered up, a pump being allowed for drawing water therefrom. They further stated that their client, who was a Parsi priest, strongly protested against the issue of such an order and adopted the objections already raised by the solicitors on behalf of Mr. N. N. Saher and others in their letter dated the 11th February 1910. They added that their client being in charge of the due and proper performance of the religious rites and ceremonies pertaining to about 60 families purchased the property where the well in question was situated, at a cost of about Rs. 11,000, for the express purpose of performing the ceremonies, well water being an absolute necessary and that his "Punthaks" were the only source of income and maintenance for himself and family, and that he would incur a serious loss if the well was ordered to be dealt with as stated above.

The letter was referred to the Wells Committee.

TURIN EXHIBITION.

Scenes of Enthusiasm at Opening.

The great Industrial and Commercial Exhibition was opened in mail week with great ceremony by the King and Queen of Italy, who were accompanied by the Premier and Minister of Commerce. The exhibition celebrates the 50th anniversary of the unity of Italy. Similar exhibitions are that of modern fine art at Rome and that of ancient portraits at Florence.

At the railway station the King and Queen were received by the Royal Princes, the Count of Turin and the Duke of the Abruzzi. The whole of the Diplomatic Body were present from Rome, with the exception of Sir Rennell Rodd, the British Ambassador, who is suffering from slight indisposition. There were also present the President of the Municipality of Paris, the Mayor of Turin, and the mayors of 100 Italian Municipalities. The streets leading to the station were packed with immense crowds. The Royal party entered the Municipal State coach and drove in procession to the exhibition. All the gates of the exhibition were kept closed pending the Royal arrival, for huge crowds had assembled. When, after the King's entry, all the entrances were thrown open, the rush was so great that it required the utmost efforts of the staff to prevent a dangerous accident.

The opening ceremony took place in the Salle des Fetes. A short address was read by the Mayor of Turin. The King knocked off the head of a bottle of champagne to signalise the act of opening the exhibition, after which the Minister of Commerce, Signor Nitti, delivered the inaugural speech. A tour of several of the pavilions followed. Among the foreign nations exhibiting at the exhibition are several that have never been represented at Continental exhibitions before—Siam, Persia, Uruguay, and Ecuador.

ROBBERIES NEAR SHIRAZ.

Kawami Brothers Captured.

The Shiraz correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," writing on April 30th, says:—It is now nearly a month since Nizam-e-Sultaneh arrived here and it has been a period of great interest in Fars. On the day he came in from Kazeroon a robbery took place on the north road, just outside the town, and in public opinion it was generally supposed to be the work of the two Kawami brothers (Kawam-ul-Mulk and Nasr-e-Dowleh), who were doing their utmost to stir up strife in the vicinity, as they had failed in their intrigues to prevent the appointment of Nizam as Governor-General of Fars. These Kawami brothers have, during the last few years, become very arrogant: their position with the Arab tribes has enabled them to make mischief whenever it suited them, and they have been credited, rightly or wrongly, with being responsible in a very large measure for the disturbed state of the north road, which has been practically blocked for months past. Seeing the strong position held by the Kawamins, Nizam-e-Sultaneh evidently thought it well to be outwardly friendly with them by appointing them to posts of responsibility in the city, so that they would have to come and go regularly to Government House in the course of their work. After this had gone on for a fortnight, and all suspicion had been apparently allayed, the Nizam suddenly arrested both brothers and put them in chains.

PRISONERS' EXECUTION DEMANDED.

As soon as news of the arrest became public the town broke out in great rejoicings, as the Kawamis are hated by almost all classes. So far did the people go that several urgent telegrams were sent to Teheran demanding the immediate execution of the brothers, but nothing has so far been done. The Teheran Mejlis is supposed to be in favour of the Kawamis' execution, but is overawed by the Bakhtiari party, who are said to have threatened to sack Teheran if the Kawamis are killed. The Bakhtiaris and Kawamis have little in common, but both are agreed in cordially hating the Solat-e-Dowleh, who is in high favour with Nizam just now. Altogether the position is a difficult one, for if the Kawamis are released and allowed to get off scot free, the feeling is that instead of Fars improving, we shall have worse times than ever. There is a strong belief that the Kawamis will be deported to Europe for a number of years, but this course would only open the door to endless intrigues, and sooner or later the Kawamis would return to wreck their vengeance on Shiraz. The Nizam's arrest of these much dreaded brothers has, meantime, had a very good effect, and done much to restore his prestige. The district roads are open and safe, and produce is coming in freely, while prices of most commodities have fallen. The Nizam has strong forces in the city, quite sufficient to keep order, while the Solat is in camp a few miles off an ready to supply any further help required. The Kawamis are very wealthy, and money has been lavishly spent in their interest in Teheran, where it is said Kawami's son has gone to plead his father's cause. The Nizam is reported to have refused a bribe of some £5,000 in Shiraz to let them off. Two gallows have been erected on the square, but so far no one has been hanged, though several very well known murderers are in custody. From Komarij it is reported that Khurshid Khan has escaped, and has notified the Persian authorities that he intends to loot every caravan he can, until "justice" is done him. If this is so, we shall have more trouble on the Bushire road.

THE MANTLE OF WHISTLER.

Great Painter of the Thames.

A new art planet has swum into our ken. But as often happens in a world that is tired of young prodigies, the discovery is a double paradox. For the new "old master" is old indeed. Mr. Walter Greaves is a septuagenarian who has been a Londoner all his life, and London knew him not. The fact is he came into the world half a century too soon, and has paid the usual penalty.

THE RUN OF WHISTLER'S STUDIO.

Mr. Greaves boasts of being Whistler's pupil, needlessly, for the fact proclaims itself. The son of a Chelsea boat-builder, he painted a startling picture at the age of sixteen—a daring scheme of a boat-race crowd on Hammersmith Bridge and although this welter of motley figures in the days of peg-top trousers must have shocked the primness of the mid-Victorians, one feels that it must have stunned the sensibilities of Whistler hardly less.

But Whistler admired courage above everything. He took up this son of his neighbour in Lindsey-row, and gave young Greaves and his brother and sisters the run of his studio. They ground his colours prepared his canvases, and painted the mackerel pattern on the frames. The girls stitched together the black-and-white tape carpet for the famous portrait of Miss Alexander, and Walter helped to paint the ceiling of the luckless Leyland room of peacocks and gold. In the end the lads became Whistler's pupils, and only Walter has survived, like a Rip Van Winkle, to rub his eyes at fame.

Mr. Greaves's portrait of Carlyle takes the centre position at the Goupil Gallery in Regent-street The Sage was a friend of the Greaves family, and it is the work of an avowed disciple, but probably a truer portrait than Whistler's own. It exceeds Whistler's his own ground; it is Realism out-realised. It certainly gives the Sage the clean linen that Whistler, to his disgust, denied him. It shows us the homely, worn-out aspect of the great old man, and like other works it adds to Whistler's own method a patience and a sanguine temperament that the master lacked.

THE PANORAMA OF THE THAMES.

This comes out in wonderful array of pictures of old Chelsea and the Thames. The studies of Cremorne Gardens are among the earliest of Mr. Greaves efforts—one bears the date 1856—and they have a Courbet quality about their daring and ambitious treatment, without his gloom. But it is the river-by night effects, the wharf side incident, the sailing-boats and barges, and the mellow Thames mists and shadows, that move us most. The pictures of old Battersea Bridge are marvellous as compositions, as well as historical records and Whistler's own turquoise skies are here stamped with a temperamental calm that must have disappeared, one feels, with the London of half a century ago.

The artist's portraits of his daughters dressed a la Queen Elizabeth and Marie Stuart, are striking full-length figures, in laboriously-quilted satin. The etchings are various, from the crumpled struggles of the tiro to the finished dry-point of maturity. But the draughtsmanship, when Mr. Greaves is at his best, proclaims the man—innocent of flukes, interested in everything and afraid of nothing. The mystery is how such a man has lived so long in our midst, unappreciated and unacknowledged—the world forgetting, by the world forgot.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th May on 17·28 miles open.

	Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	500	300	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	17	.....	46
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	9,539	8,531	28	18,121
Total for 19 week	10,039	8,834	28	18,921
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	718	978	.....	1,696
Per mile of Ry..	41	57	.....	98
Total to corresponding date..	11,352	11,908	76	23,336

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 896
Do. to date ..... „ 4,315

COMPARED with the figures for April of last year, the value of the British imports for last month showed a decrease of £7,705,244, while the exports showed an increase of £400,241. The value of the re-exports showed a decrease of £2,369,843. The falling-off in the imports was mainly in grain, flour, cotton, wool, and silk.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1910-11, states that the monsoon was sufficiently prolonged to secure large unirrigated sowings everywhere except in parts of the Jullundur, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock and Montgomery districts. Irrigated sowings were less than in the preceding year in parts of the Delhi division and in the Hoshiarpur district, as there was plenty of moisture without irrigation; elsewhere they were large. Severe cold and hard frosts were prevalent in the end of December, but the wheat was too young to suffer harm. There were three periods of rain in January—at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the month. This rain practically ensured a fine harvest; unfortunately the 9th of March ushered in a ten-day spell of almost daily rain which was accompanied by cloudy weather. The wheat in lowlying lands suffered considerably, the heavier crops were everywhere laid and in many places rust made its appearance. In April, there were only scattered showers and the harvest came to maturity under normal conditions. Nowhere has there been anything which could be described as a calamity of season, The worst we can complain of anywhere is the reduction in some districts of a bumper to an average harvest.

The total area sown with wheat, excluding the Native States, was 8,205,700 acres, which differs little from the estimate of the second forecast. This is slightly above last year's figure (8,148,700 acres) and much below the large areas of 1906 (8,572,100 acres) and of 1907 (9,100,100 acres), when the preceding kharif harvests had been poor and so there was more land available for sowing. Almost the whole of the increase is found in the Delhi division (+80,000 acres) and is entirely in the unirrigated area which rose to 500,500 acres from 387,300 acres in 1910, whereas the irrigated area fell by 33,600 acres. The sowing in the Multan division are 2·6 per cent. below last year, and in the other divisions little change has occured. The proportion of the area irrigated is sufficiently normal:—

Year.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated
1910	4,050,400	4,098,300
1911	4,258,700	3,947,600

The increase in the irrigated areas is in the Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujranwala districts.

The total yield is estimated at 3,218,821 tons as compared with 3,105,863 tons last year. This is 10 per cent. above the quinquennial average, and is the largest yield since the two fine years 1906 and 1907. Good or bumper crops are reported from Hissar, Delhi, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan. Fourteen anna crops—which are rather eccentrically described as "poor" in official language—are found in Gurgaon, Karnal, Kangra, Jullundur, Gujranwala and Montgomery. Elsewhere the crop is estimated at normal. It is somewhat difficult to judge of the accuracy of these estimates for most of the crop has not yet been winnowed. Certainly reliable observers report that the yield in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ludhiana and parts of Lyallpur will turn out to be only 12 or 14 annas. On the whole it would appear probable that winnowing will in the centre of the Punjab shew that in many cases the outturn of grain is short and some of it is shrivelled and has been damaged by rust, and that the rosy anticipations founded on the appearance of the standing crop will not altogether be borne out. But the damage is nowhere very serious and the crop must rank with one of the best which the Punjab has produced.

Prices were about 14 seers to the rupee in May, June and the first fortnight of July 1910. At this price, wheat was held up by both growers and dealers and could not be obtained for export. There was then a rise to 13 seers and the export trade began. From October or November, there has been a graduul fall to nearly 16 seers to the rupee. The exports during 1910 were 938,292 tons compared with 747,030 tons in 1909, and they have continued to be unusually brisk from January 1st, 1911, up to date, some 80,000 tons having left Karachi in the four months—January—April 1911—in excess of the quantity passed out in the same four months of 1910. There are probably not now any very large stocks of old wheat in the country. The returns from nine Native States show an area of 1,096,300 acres, which is almost the same as last year and the yield is estimated to be 406,131 tons or 15 per cent. above the yield of last year.

EASTERN BENGAL OILSEEDS.

The final report on the oilseed crops of Eastern Bengal in 1910-11 reads:—

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1908-09, the areas under linseed, rape and til in Eastern Bengal represent some 3·3, 2·6 and 4·8 per cent., respectively, of the total areas under these crops in British India].

As the great bulk of the oilseed crops had already been harvested at the time of the preliminary forecast, there are no important changes to report.

The final estimate of the area under rape and mustard is 1,198,900 acres, 3 per cent. less than last year. District officer's estimate the average outturn per acre at 82 per cent. of the normal. This is perhaps rather too low a figure, but heavy rain in October, followed by subsequent drought and the depredations of insect-pests have certainly caused serious losses.

The area under "til" is practically the same as last year. The "bhadoi" crop is estimated to have been 75 per cent. and the "rabi" crop 86 per cent. of the normal per acre, but the distinction between the two crops is not at all clearly understood.

Linseed is most largely grown in Noakhali and Mymensingh. The area this year is reported to have slightly increased, but the estimated outturn is somewhat less.

A £2,000,000 CATHEDRAL.

New York's Protestant Church.

The design for the New York Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine; dedicated on Wednesday in mail week was accepted by the trustees when the architect, Mr. C. Grant La Farge, was under thirty years of age. That was more than eighteen years ago. The corner stone was laid on December 27, 1892.

The part of the cathedral now completed for use consists of the choir, two of seven chapels, enclosing the choir in a semi-circle, and the crossing, a square of 96ft., in which 1,400 persons were seated at the opening service. How long it will take to finish the whole structure—the nave of 184ft. interior, the western towers 245ft. high, and the central tower 455ft. high—is a matter of conjecture, depending upon the availability of funds, but it is hoped that the present rate of progress may be quickened, and that the original term of fifty years anticipated may not be necessary.

Up to the present, about £700,000 has been spent upon the cathedral. The total cost, it is estimated, will be at least £2,000,000.

In its construction, one principle has been rigidly adhered to, distinguishing it from the great steel and stone buildings of the modern industrial age. There is no structural steel employed in this vast church, which is to take the fourth place in size among the great sanctuaries. Its area will be 100,000 square feet. St. Peter's, at Rome, of course, with its 227,069 square feet, being unapproached, while Seville's Cathedral, with 124,000 square feet, and Milan's Duomo with 107,000 square feet are nearer its measure.

It will be altogether 520ft. long, 165ft. wide across nave and aisles, and 288ft. across the transepts. The dome is to be of almost equal span to that of the mosque of St. Sophia, but will not be as high by 10ft. In height it will exceed St. Paul's by 36ft. but will be of slightly smaller span.

With the choir and crossing filled with a congregation of between 2,000 and 3,000, the intention of the architect was seen to have been fairly accomplished. The interior is of the central area type, the effect of which depends on the crowd of worshippers under a great dome with long distant vistas of the altar. There is much decorative work already finished in the cathedral, the wrought-iron screen in front of the Belmont Chapel and a stained glass window depicting the Transfiguration, both giving a foretaste of the richness of effect that the interior will one day present.

Two of the chapels to be began soon will be memorials to Bishop Petter and Dr. William R. Huntingdon, the rector of Grace Church, who will be regarded as principal founders of the Cathedral. Very impressive in the dedicatory service was the reading of the deeds of gift by Mr. Levi P. Morton, Mr. August Belmont, and Mr. George G. King. The trustees accepted the gifts, and in their behalf Mr. George M. Miller presented them to Bishop Greer, whose latter of consecration was then read to the congregation.

HOW TO KEEP WELL IN INDIA.

A Physician's Valuable Words.

"Your stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in India."

Those words of a distinguished officer in the Indian Army contain more practical wisdom than is to be found between the covers of many scientific manuals. While it is true the world over that "it is not what we eat, but what we digest, that does us good," it is doubly true in India, where the digestive machinery is, so to speak, a lowpower one. As Sir Thomas Stevenson and Sir Shirley Murphy have written, in the well-known treatise of hygiene which they edited, "the digestive powers are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of respiration and blood making, and the power of forming new and healthy tissue are all decreased in India. . . . The lungs and the heart, according to Parkes, show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen, and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased."

It is, however, within the knowledge of everyone that life may be lived well and happily in India, provided it is remembered that the digestive system is the key which opens, alike, the doors of health and disease, for the nutrition of the whole body depends on it.

As, moreover, digestive disorders are the invariable forerunners of Enteric, Dysentery and other diseases, it is essential that primary care should be devoted to our food and drink, for the laws of personal hygiene which deal with cleanliness, clothing, etc., aregenerally known.

THE VITAL NEED OF PHOSPHORUS.

One of the essential requirements for healthy life is phosphorus, which, as that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, has shown, is not only necessary for the manufacture of red blood corpuscles in their proper quantity and quality, but is also required for maintaining the delicate poise of the nervous system; and the final, healthy action of each organ depends on the proper stimulus it derives from the nervous system.

This phosphorus must, however, be supplied in a form which is easily digested, so that it can be readily assimilated and rapidly used to supply the overdrafts which the body constantly makes upon it under the exacting conditions of the Indian climate.

In its crude form phosphorus is quite useless, if not actually harmful. To exercise its physiological benefits it must be in what chemists call "organic combination," so that the body may utilise its vital properties.

Nothing supplies phosphorus in this form so readily, so simply, and so abundantly as Sanatogen. Universally known as the greatest reconstituent and most revitalising tonic-food in the world it consists of the body-building element of pure milk chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus exists in the brain and nervons system.

THE BEST SOURCE OF PHOSPHORUS.

It is admitted by the whole medical fraternity that Sanatogen is the most digestible food substance in the world, and is so readily absorbed and free from waste that it is constantly prescribed in large quantities, even for patients in the acute stage of Enteric Fever.

Sanatogen is not to be regarded as a medicine, but as a food substance, for it supplies the body with important elements which are generally deficient in most articles of diet, as, in addition to phosphorus, it is abundantly rich in proteid or nitrogenous material. As a food, Sanatogen has won an unparalleled reputation among medical men as the "tonic food with lasting effects," for those who take it never suffer from the reaction which follows the use of ordinary tonics. Like all other valuable foods, Sanatogen may be taken for an indefinite time without losing its effect.

A small quantity of Sanatogen should, therefore, form part of the daily diet of every resident in India. Its restorative qualities in certain nervous conditions and diseases are well known, as well as in Anæmia and Malnutrition, in combating the after-effects of Malaria and Dysentery, and in building up the strength and increasing the weight in convalescence and general debility. It is, however, not so well known that the regular taking of Sanatogen prevents these conditions, and is the greatest safeguard to the general health which the Anglo-Indian can use.

Sanatogen has received the unqualified endorsement of over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe. Nothing stronger or more convincing could be written of any preparation than the following statement by Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D. F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, etc.: "I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount, relatively speaking of organic phosphorus, that is phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

A SWISS "MOP."

How Farmers Hire Children for Summer Season.

A curious custom, somewhat like one of the old English "mops," or fairs, such as still exist in Strat-ford-on-Avon and other old towns, is kept up on the lake of Constrance. Every year at the end of April a children's hiring-fair takes place here. The children, who are generally between twelve and seventeen years of age, boys and girls, are brought over from Tyrol by a special boat. They usually land on a certain day at Friedrichshafen, a small but busy town with a population of about five thousand. Their arrival is eagerly looked for by the farmers from all the surrounding country, for labour is scarce in the district, and the children are ready to hire themselves out to look after the flocks and herds or do field work during the summer season.

This year 162 children arrived, in charge of the well-known Tyrolese pastor of Landeck, who has come to Friedrichshafen every spring with a tribe of children for the past twelve years. The appearance of the amiable and talkative pastor with his merry flock of boys and girls is distinctly original, for he wears the local costume of his district—short, open jacket and black velvet knee-breeches and gaiters, with heavily-nailed climbing boots.

DEMAND FOR SERVICES BRISK.

When the children landed they were at once marched by their pastor captain to the market-place where the farmers were already awaiting them in large numbers. The demand for their services was very brisk this year, and was decidedly in excess of the supply. Consequently, the children could, and did, ask good wages, and some of them hired themselves out for as much as 240 marks (£12) for the summer, besides which they are, of course, boarded and lodged and supplied with two suits of clothes each. The children were in the highest spirits, and took a keen delight in the bargaining as to the amount of wages they were to receive. After a child had been chosen by a farmer his new master and the pastor together entered into a written agreement by which the farmer undertook to look well after the child and to act towards him as a father, training him in good and orderly ways, and seeing that he had opportunities for going to church on Sundays, and also one or two holidays during the summer on festival days.

The agreement, is a very strict one, and if the farmer does not abide by it and does not treat his foster child kindly, he can never hope to hire another. As a rule, however, these children are treated well, and some of them pass serveral summers with the same master.

The scene in the market during the hiring-fair was very animated. After a contract has been signed, the farmer and his new farm-hand adjourn to a certain old inn, where a hearty meal sets the seal on the compact between them.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF DRESS.

May, and the Coronation in June; words fail to express an adequate summing up of the splendour and majesty of these months of glory. Social happenings crowd one upon the heels of another, and for each occasion there must be raiment meet for the great season of rejoicing. Last week, says Mary Howarth, writing in the "World" in mail week, was a week of weddings. Miss Esther Combe, who was married to Mr. Francis Needham and Miss Eva Bruce, who wedded Captain Algernon Strutt, wore white and silver brocade dresses made by Marte, whose Renaissance wedding frocks have had a distinguished vogue this season and in both instances exquisite lace was added to the toilette. The Brussels applique upon Miss Bruce's dress looked superb and every one agreed that the silver background enhanced its loveliness to the point of perfection. It was a very happy idea to introduce the 2nd Life Guards red into the bridesmaids' dresses at Captain Algernon Strutt's wedding, and the effect of the myrtle chaplets and long veils worn by the girls, who also carried branches of myrtle was most charming and springlike. In Countess Nathalie Benckendorffs' trousseau (the wedding dress came from Paris) there were some specially lovely Paquin frocks. An evening toiletted made with the low decolletage the Russians like was developed in pale Saxe blue tulle over satin of a still more delicate shade, trimmed with an embroidery of beads and tubes in mother of pearl and blue. It was noticeable that the waist line was defined "au naturel," neither, high nor low, and was most gracefully draped. A delightfully pretty tub frock of salmon-pink linon, embroidered with fancy cords and stitchings of the same shade and inset with Luxeuil lace dyed to match the colour, was an admirable example of exquisite simplicity. Ornamental fastenings of pink crochet buttons and cord were added and also a small transparent yoke of pink lace. Deftly introduced was the touch of refining black brought about by the qualnt flat bow which finished the belt at the back. The unexpected and entertaining expression of originality that characterises the designs of an expert in chiffons expressed in a teagown of palest pink crepe de Chine with a deep flounce of cream Malines silk lace headed with a band of pink satin ribbon finished with flat rosettes of pleated ribbon. It was belted at the waist in the Empire manner with pink satin and what is known as the artichoke "chou," and over the whole was a habit or tunique of hand-painted chiffon, shading from darkest grey to white and then again to deep grey where it ended at the knees. The trimming was a Chinese lettering design, looking like the caligraphy of the Celestials made of white chiffon applique with pearls. The Countess Nathalie's bridesmaids wore the prettiest frocks of Dorothy Perkins rose pink, produced by the skilful and artistic veiling of pale rose Liberty over mousseline de soie of the most delicate biscuit tint and of pink. A shimmer of silver and crystal embroidery was suggested at the right side of the corsage, but the left shoulder was draped with a folded scarf of pink mousseline de soie confined at the waist under a narrow band of silver and crystal embroidery. Friday was a typical April day of shower and sunshine, but on the whole the brides of late April were very lucky in their weather.

THE BALL DRESSES OF THE SEASON.

The ball dresses of May are ever an important item of the wardrobe, and to all who trip it as they go, on the light fantastic toe, an enthralling one this season, owing to the complete changes that have been wrought in their appearance. The fancy for mingling materials and colours increases, and therefore there is a patchwork effect noticeable in the smartest of toilettes. But need I say that the cleverest designers surmount all their difficulties with absolute success! I believe they create them simply for the fun of triumphing over them. Lace is used in vague patches, appearing at one side of a skirt only, or producing a fichu and sleeve cut in one, leaving for the other side of the corsage Chine tulle, or a mass of fine and very brilliantly sparkling embroideries. Purest white lace of the Buckinghamshire order, the honey coloured silk Malines, and the ecru filet or ecclesiastical laces are high in reputation

BY THE WAY.

NAMES IN DEBATE.

...ings in the Japanese Parliament have been marked by lively scenes, which suggest ...present Government is far from popular. ...eliest scene took place on a proposal brought ...d by the Government to increase the pensions ...fficers. The Minister for War expressed his ...ret that the increase was small, and explained ...t the finances of the State did not warrant a ...igher increase in the pensions. He was followed ...by the leader of the People's Party, the member ...Kurahara, who took the Government to task. The Minister then replied, beginning his speech: "Mr. Zobara has just said." He was not allowed to proceed any further, for the words were the cause of a great uproar. It seems that the name "Zobara" is the Chinese equivalent for the name of Kurahara, and as such was used to express contempt. It was as if one member had called another by a nickname with an opprobrious meaning. The scene lasted some time, and blows were freely exchanged, until the Minister for War apologised. It suggests how wisely our own rules of debate in one particular are framed. The recent scene in the Japanese Chamber would never have been caused, if there had been a rule forbidding members to address one another by name in debate.

BARNSTAPLE AND SHELLEY.

The borough of Barnstaple, to which a contested election has been drawing attention, has an interesting political association with the poet Shelley. In the summer of 1813, a stranger was discovered in the town distributing seditious pamphlets. He was arrested, and inquiry elicited the fact that he was in the service of Shelley, who was then staying with his wife, his sister-in-law, and Miss Elizabeth Hitchener at Lynmouth. A watch was put upon Shelley's movements; and Shelley, getting alarmed, beat a sudden retreat to Wales, leaving his servant to endure a term of imprisonment in default of a fine which neither he nor his master was in a position to pay.

LADY HARBERTON.

The late Lady Harberton invariably wore the "rational" costume when cycling, and she never missed an opportunity of advocating its adoption. Women's dress, as usually worn, instead of being a help and a protection to the wearers, was, she held just the contrary, and, owing to its construction, was not only heavy and exhausting for walking, but as it trailed into all kinds of filth in the road it distributed disease germs in the form of dust over the house, which germs were in due course inhaled by everyone. "Trying to cling to a dress modelled on lines unsuited to the human figure was," she once said, "not womanly but merely silly. Women should learn not to be ashamed of their true God-given form, and adopt a method of dressing which would be a physical help instead of the impediment tal disease-producing monstrosity of the nineteenth century." Some remarks on bloomers and their wearers made by Lord Salisbury at one of the Royal Academy banquets elicited a sharp reply from Lady Harberton.

"THE LIBERATOR."

Mr. Howard Evans has retired from the editorship of "The Liberator," after a service of seventeen years. All supporters of the Liberation Society will be pleased to learn that, in spite of the strain of a long journalistic career, Mr. Evan's voice and pen will still be at its command. The change of editor will involve no change in the principles or policy of "The Liberator." Mr. Evans, it may be stated, was for many years associated with the now defunct "Echo" in Mr. Passmore Edwards' time, and he has throughout his career done much excellent work for Liberalism and progress. He is the author of a number of books, his latest being the "Life" of the late Sir W. R. Cremer, M. P. Perhaps his best-known literary efforts was his "Old Nobility"—a work which should be of particular interest at the present time.

FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITIONS.

The exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society which opened the other day at Prince's Skating Club, and includes some photographic work by Queen Alexandra, is the latest of a series of exhibitions dating back for fifty-seven years. Although the first public display of photographs was made at the Royal Institution in 1802, when Wedgewood showed photographs on white leather, the idea of an annual show was inspired by the section devoted to photography at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. The "sun pictures," as they were called, shown in Hyde Park on that occasion, consisted mainly of deguerreotypes and a few works in collodion. This exhibition had the important result of bringing photograpers together, and the Photographic Society of London (now the Royal Photographic Society) was founded, and held its first exhibition at the Society of British Artists' Gallery in Suffolk-street in 1854. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort attended the private view, and the late King, accompanied by his tutor, was a visitor.

THE DATA OF FLOWERS.

We know that the cuckoo and other migrants, writes a Home correspondent, are faithful to the date of their arrival, whatever the weather may be. They arrive every year almost to the day. The flowers are not so constant. A Belgian naturalist has been studying the effect of the weather on blossom-time in a garden near Brussels, and he has discovered that there is a difference of something like a month in the course of seven years. Thus the average date for the buds of the hazel-tree is February 25, but it sometimes breaks into leaf as early as February 11, and in other years shows no sign of leaf until March 19. The common lily has been known to flower as early as April 20, and as late as May 16; the iris on May 29 and June 11, with an average date of June 4. In the same way the elder-tree generally blossoms about June 7, but has been known to do so as early as May 27, and as late as June 22.

WHAT PRODUCES AN EARLY SPRING.

In every case there is a difference in the dates of a fortnight or three weeks, and in some cases a difference of as much as thirty or forty days. In this difference at all due to the coldness of the preceding autumn or winter? The "Debats," which quotes these interesting details, thinks not. In 1896, there was a cold autumn, but the flowers were more than usually forward in the spring of 1897. In 1899, the winter was cold, and the same phenomenon was noticed in the spring. In 1900, although the autumn and winter were mild, the flowers were backward. The date of the leaf or blossom therefore seems to depend entirely on the spring, and exceptional warmth in the early spring does not mean an early blossom-time. It is a season of gradual and increasing warmth and expanding light that produces an early spring. The flower, by its heredity and the cycle of its evolution, should blossom at the same time, but is retarted or quickened by the weather at the average date of its appearance.

THE DUFFER'S APPEAL.

[It is proposed to alter the "no-ball" rule at cricket in such a way that two runs shall be added to the score and that the "no-ball" shall be "dead." Thus there will be no more scoring off "no-balls."]

From youth whene'er I gird myself for Cricket,
My bosom thrills with many a hopeful throb
Although, alas! my efforts at the wicket
Result too often in the abject "blob"!

As manfully I make request for centre
A half-veiled smile the bowler's face pervades
Then, as a rule, the thirteen of us enter
(I get in last) the Pav.'s too welcome shades!

So far, I must admit, I've met no bowling
Which has not speedily produced my fall,
Yet have I persevered, my grief consoling
With visions of some heavenly "no-ball"!

Some ball that, heedless of the consequences,
Which once, at least, I never should deplore,
I'd drive, or perish, to the distant fences,
And 'mid admiring cheers achieve a four!

But now, if this fantastic legislation
Passes, whereby the "no-ball's" to be "dead,"
Picture the luckless "rabbit's" indignation
Whose chance of one good hit will soon be sped?

O, M. C. C., he begs you not to suffer
To fall upon the game this dreadful blight;
Spare, spare, the poor enthusiastic duffer
His one potential unrestricted smite!

THE TWO SERVICES.

WHO WILL SUCCEED ADMIRAL WILSON?

Admiral Sir William May's command of the Western Station, has run its first month, but up to the present, says a correspondent in mail week, the Commander-in-Chief has not got into his official residence. It is usual for Admiralty House to undergo a triennial renovation with the change of occupants, but it is not expected that the work to be done on the present occasion would be of an extensive character in view of the generally accepted belief that Sir William May's appointment will expire next spring. The renovation work is, however, being carried out on a scale which, considered in conjunction with other circumstances recently brought to light, strongly suggest that the tenure of Admiral May's command will not come to an end next March, in order that he may succeed to the office of First Sea Lord on the retirement of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson. It is necessary therefore to look elsewhere than to Devonport for the next principal naval adviser to the Cabinet, when Admiral Wilson's all to brief regime terminates on the completion of his three score years and ten.

CONCESSION TO OFFICERS.

A further relaxation of the cast-iron regulations with reference to the shipping and unshipping of articles liable to customs and excise duties has been effected. The previous concession removed the embargo on Navy tobacco, subject to certain safeguards; the present one permits spirits to be embarked duty free for consumption by officers serving in home waters. The maximum daily allowances that may be embarked under this concession are three pints for each flag officer, one pint for each captain and commander, and one-third pint for lieutenants-in-command and each officer in the ward-room and gun-room who is allowed to take spirits the ward-room mess allowance being intended also to admit of supplies to warrant officers' messes. These quantities, it is hardly necessary to add, do not represent the personal consumption of the various classes of officers, but are intended to provide a sufficient allowance for individual officers and their guests. As a set-off against there duty-free allowances of "Irish" and "Scotch," the quantity of wine permitted to be shipped duty free will be diminished prorata. Naval officers serving in home waters will now be on an equality with the ordinary citizen, instead of contributing to the national revenue in the shape of income-tax, and at the same time being mulcted in excise duty for his libations.

PRINCE LOUIS' FLAG.

Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg's flag is undergoing a succession of transfers which resemble those of a few years ago in the case of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's flag on his taking over the command of the Home Fleet. The shifting of Prince Louis' flag from ship to ship commenced on Friday previous to mail week when it was transferred from the "Bulwark" to the "Irresistible" on the former vessel leaving the Nore. On Monday, the "Irresistible" also went to sea and thereupon the flag was moved to the scout "Forward." There it remained till Wednesday when the battleship "Africa," which was commissioned at Chatham the week before as Prince Louis' flagship, arrived at Sheerness to enter on her duties, and proudly hoisted the flag of the distinguished Admiral. There for the time being it remains, but on Monday following mail the "Africa" left for Bantry to celebrate and work up for the gunlayers' test, and on her departure the flag was transferred to the cruiser "Juno," making the fourth change of flagship in eleven days. In truth the flag of the Vice-Admiral Commanding the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet, has taken a bit of finding during its changing over from battleship to battleship, thence to scout, and thither to a third battleship, from which it is rehoisted on a cruiser.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

Another indispensable qualification for the command of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats has been instituted by a regulation which provides that in future all officers who apply for such appointments must pass an examination at the School of Signalling. The previous qualification for torpedo craft command was the passing of an examination in torpedo, and this and the signalling test will take place on successive days. The admiralty order stipulates that in the event of an officer being appointed to command a destroyer or torpedo boat before having passed these examinations, he will be required to do so within three months of the date of his appointment; while failure to pass will render him liable to be superseded in his appointment. Navigation, torpedo, and signalling are now the trinity of qualifications for torpedo craft command, and the latest turn of the screw of efficiency is a further indication of the intention of the Admiralty to apply severely the principle of the survival of the fittest in the selection of officers for such appointments.

THE NEW ARGENTINE BATTLESHIPS.

The two new battleships which the Argentine Republic are obtaining from the private shipbuilding yards of America, the Fore River and New York Shipbuilding Companies respectively, are not, after all, to be such monsters as was at first reported to be the case in the Press of this country. It was said they were to displace over 30,000 tons; whereas their dimensions are to be about 27,500 tons, with a draught not exceeding 30ft. when fully loaded. There was much tall-talk about 14in. guns being mounted in these vessels, but it turn out that they are to be armed with 10in. guns only, each ship carrying twelve instead of ten. The guns are to have about the same command as that given to our own primary guns, and will be carried about 25ft. above the waterline forward at ordinary floatation; the midship turrets will be 22ft., and the after turrets 17ft. above the waterline. There is no superstructure, and they are to carry a secondary armament consisting of twelve 6in. guns backed by an anti-torpedo installation of twelve 4in. guns. As the 6in. pieces can be used to resist torpedo attack, being mounted in the central casemate, it will be seen that the "Rivadavia" and "Moreno," the names, the ships are to bear, will be able to take care of themselves in waters infested by torpedo craft. Their turrets are to be worked by hydraulic, by hand, and by electricity, which is a departure towards caution not practised in the British fleet. The weight of the 12in. projectile will be 867lb., as compared with the British 850lb., the 6in. 105lb. against the British 100lb., and the 4in. 33lb., as against the British 25lb. The 12in. guns will be capable of penetrating 14in. of armour at 6,000 metres. These vessels have many innovations in hull and armaments, and will unquestionably be very powerful fighting ships, though not so powerful as ships armed with a less number of 13·5in. guns.

"THE ARMY REVIEW."

The Army Council have decided to issue a quarterly official organ to be known as the "Army Review." Such a publication has long been urgently needed, and it is calculated, in the form in which it is to appear, to do great good in many ways. As the Council explain, their "object is to keep officers more in touch with the tendencies and developments of modern armies, while assisting them in the discussion of important strategical and tactical problems." It has been felt ever since the new system came into operation that there was a want of such a publication; but hitherto the idea of supplying the need has been taken up half-heartedly.

STAFF COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The competition for entrance to the Staff College at the forthcoming examination promises to be a keen one. The number of candidates is very large, and all arms are represented. The college evidently increases in popularity, and the opening of the new one at Quetta, instead of reducing the number of applications for the Camberley course, has gone a long way to increase them.

DEFECTIVE ARMAMENT AT GIBRALTAR.

The story told in the House of Commons recently in regard to the high-angle guns of the fortress of Gibraltar is not pleasant reading as it stands, and requires much further explanation. It is admitted that the guns in question were prepared for Gibraltar; but they "have been used elsewhere." What Captain Waring, who put the question, complained of was that the armament of the fortress was defective. This Mr. Acland, replying for the War Office, does not deny. Surely a position of such importance ought not to be left in its present condition without protest. The Garrison are short-handed enough in all conscience. It is a distressing revelation to be told that modern ordnance is wanted. Captain Waring, we trust, will return to the charge, and do what he can to insure action being taken promptly.

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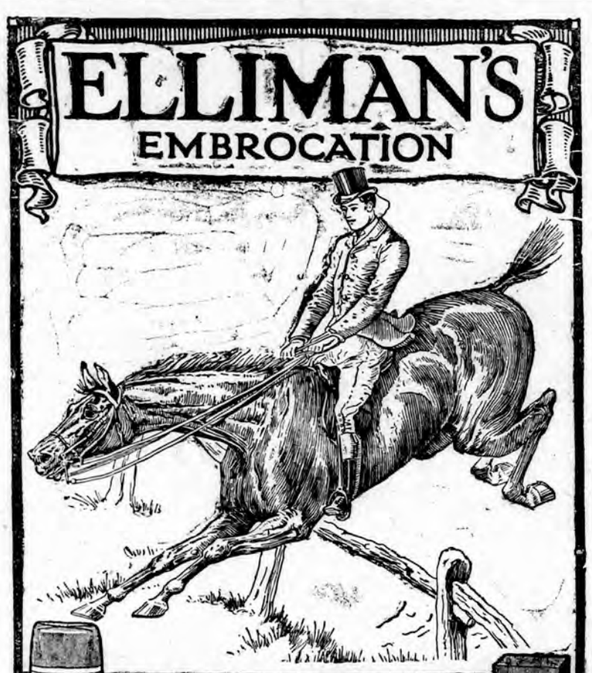

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI of Benaree, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

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